INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
I 2

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VOL. XVIII NO. 281— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IN THE STRICKEN LAND.

DETERMINED SATYAGRAHI PEASANTS.

How Viceregal Anti- Picketing Ordinance Antagonised "Friends Of Government."

IMPRESSIONS OF A TOUR IN BARDOLI TALUKA.

We publish to-day the second and concluding portion of the detailed notes of a tour of investigation into the afflicted area in Gujerat which Sir Lalubhai Samaldas recent made. The conclusions he arrives at after a dispassionate survey should provide ample food for sensible reflection to those who believe in the potency of coercion

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

After seeing a few villages in Porsad Taluka I went to Bardoli Taluka as reports of police excesses and Hizrat in that Taluka had also appeared in the papers I learnt at Navsari from which place I had decided to motor to several villages, that allegations had been made about one Jamadar from Bardoli who had crossed over to the Mandavas or the villagers of Supa village in the Baroda village of Kurel that he used insulting words about the Maharaja Saheb and beat some Supa people. I therefore decided to go to Kurel, and on my way I saw four deserted villages including Supa. As Bardoli had practised Satyagraha in 1928, they seemed to be better prepared for Hizrat, and not only Patidars, but Brahmin agriculturists had vacated their houses and went into Baroda territory; many of these people have put up their Mandavas; several however, have been accommodated by Baroda villagers in their own houses. A river has to be crossed while going from Supa to Kurel, and on our way we met a number of Brahmins, only Dhotis on near the river. On inquiring the reason of this I heard a phrase in reply which showed how far they were prepared to continue the fight. One elderly Brahmin told us that an old woman had made a big (long) Hizrat meaning she had died and that they were attending to the funeral. The word Hizrat—a Persian word and used chiefly by Mahomedans—has been adopted in the local dialect and death is looked upon merely as a big Hizrat. I take the implication to be that they were prepared for death in this fight.

BARODA STATE PATEL INTERVENES.

At Kurel the local residents have given some portion of the houses for the use of those who have migrated from Supa and other villages, while those who cannot be thus accommodated have put up Mandavas. At Kurel an incident similar to that of Joshikuva had occurred a few days back. A Jamadar from Bardoli with some peons from Bardoli came over to Kurel to ask the Hizratwallas to pay the arrears of land revenue. Some force was being used when the Patel of the village turned up and called for an explanation. The Jamadar is alleged to have called the Patel a "Gulama of Gulama" a servant of servant. Further altercation insued to such an extent that the Gaekwad authorities had to take up the matter with the Collector, as a result of which a joint committee had been appointed to inquire into the matter. Some persons who had given evidence the preceding day before the Committee gave us a vivid account of the behaviour of the Jamadar and his men. I strongly feel that the local authorities should issue strict instructions to their subordinates not to take any action that might lead to an ill-feeling between British India and the neighbouring Indian States. The Maharaja Gaekwad is strong enogh to see that no encroachments are made on his Treaty Rights; but smaller States may not be able to do so, the Collector being in several instances the Political Agent.

UNIMAGINATIVE BUREAUCRACY.

Sarbon, which was made famous as the residence of one of Sardar's lieutenants at the time of the Bardoli struggle, is almost a deserted village now. The old Satyagrahi Chhavani is now confiscated by Government and is the habitat of the Police of the Thana. There is a small garden in the compound and an outhouse to the main building used in those days as a dispensary, which was looked after voluntarily by a medical graduate of the Bombay University. The buildings are 'pucca' and having been recently put up are in a good condition. A Collector or a Commissioner with imagination and vision would have utilized the building for a public purpose such as a school or a dispensary with a few beds for inpatients. To kill a charitable institution because it was run by Non-co-operators may appear to be the correct policy to those who believe in "law and order" only and nothing else; but to a social Reformer the correct thing appears to be to use the building for the public as an educational or medical institution. There are social workers—both men and women—in the village, chiefly for the purpose of peacefully picketing liquor-shops. As an Indian and lifelong teetotaller and a staunch believer in the necessity of stopping the drink-evil which is ruining thousands of Indian families, I naturally felt proud of my country-men and women who were going this social work at a great sacrifice—risking even their freedom for a few months. No English official—unless he is a prohibitionist—can understand the harm done by the Viceroy's Ordinance against picketing. It has antagonized many friends of Government who feel that they are made helpless in carrying legitimate work for the social and economic improvement of their country.

HOW OFFICIAL PRESTIGE IS LOWERED.

On our way to the Gaekwad village of Boria, which had provided residential accommodation for immigrants from some six Bardoli villages, we saw a few more deserted villages, one of them being Tarasari, which had been the scene of the activities of the local revenue authorities a few days back. Before I give details of what happened on the occasion it is necessary to promise by saying that as a rule the cattle of almost all the villagers are taken out for grazing together to the grazing grounds. Some 77 buffaloes and their calves belonging to several agriculturists were in the grazing grounds when they were all attached without making inquiries as to which buffaloes belonged to which agriculturist and also whether there were any buffaloes that belonged to an agriculturist who had no arrears. They were then all put to auction in one lot and were sold for about Rs 700/-. The buffaloes would be any day worth Rs. 10,000/-. If each buffalo had been sold separately,

(Continued on page 5.)

AHMEDABAD'S WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH

Mill Agents Decide To Purchase The Whole Lot.

FOR DISPOSAL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

It is understood from a reliable source that some local Mill agents have come to a decision to take up the whole stock of foreign cloth worth about Rs. 6 lakhs from local merchants dealing in foreign cloth at 25 p. c. discount. It is understood that according to the scheme prepared by them they are thinking of selling the whole stock in foreign countries or to seal it for a long period.

196 PERSONS INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE.

Hartal Continues At Amritsar.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Tribune's" special representative, after investigating at Amritsar, reports that 196 persons were treated in various hospitals for injuries sustained in yesterday's lathi charge. Hartal continues to-day.—A. P.

CAR FALLS INTO PIT.

Ahmedabad Mill Agents Injured.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

Mr. Dhirajlal Khushaldas, Agent of Himabhai Mill, and Kantilal Khushaldas, Agent of Patel Mill, who with their maternal uncle, Ishwarlal, two drivers and one cleaner were proceeding from Ahmedabad in a motorcar to Dakor for pilgrimage yesterday met with an accident. In order to give way to a motor lorry coming from the opposite direction their car took a turn and fell into a pit, all of them were thrown out of the car and sustained more or less minor injuries. They were brought back in a car of Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal, Agent of Astodia Mill.—A. P.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA TO OPEN SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT JALGAON.

JALGAON, Dec. 11.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Jalgaon, opens on Sunday the 14th instant at 9/30 a.m. Mrs. Hansa Mehta performs the opening ceremony.—A. P.

"ILLEGAL ORDER" AGAINST BARRISTER

Referred To High Court

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 9.

The Sessions Judge of Midnapore delivered judgment in the case against Mr. B. N. Sasmal Bar.-at-Law, referring it to the High Court.

The Additional District Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. S. K. Ghosh, passed an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against Mr. Sasmal on Nov. 12, porhibiting him from entering into the Midnapore District. The ord was not served on Mr. B. N. Sasmal personally, but on his clerk during his absence.

Another order was passed on November 17 by the Second Additional District Magistrate, Rai S. C Sinha Bahadur, under Section 144 on him to the same effect and served on him personally at Midnapore where he came in connection with a case before the Additional Sessions Judge.

Mr. Sasmal moved the Session Judge for referring the matter to the High Court as both the orders were illegal.—A. P.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the Inter-varsity Association Football Match at Stamforbridge to-day Oxford drew with Cambridge, each side scoring one goal.—Reuter.

CASE UNDER ARMS ACT.

Lahore Accused Released On Bail Of Rs. 10,000.

COUNSEL NOT ALLOWED TO SEE ACCUSED.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Mr. Justice Bhide has accepted application under Habeas Corpus and released on bail of Rs. 10,000 Mr. Kewal Kishore who was arrested at Amritsar on 16th November under Section 20 of Arms Act, along with two other M.A. students.

Counsel for Mr. Kewal Kishore had filed an affidavit stating that efforts had been made in vain by relatives and Counsel for the accused to get an interview with him. The Superintendent of police had consented to the interview, but the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the accused refused the interview.—A. P.

Ex-Speaker Further Loses In Weight

COIMBATORE, Dec. 8.

The Coimbatore correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—

It is understood that Mr. V. J. Patel has lost one pound in weight during his transfer from Ambala to Coimbatore Central Jail.

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL MUCH PULLED DOWN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Dec. 7.

As briefly reported Sjt. V. J. Patel was brought down to Coimbatore by the Blue Mountain Ex-Press arriving in Podanur Junction at about 8 a.m.

Huge crowds thronged on all sides of the Podanur Junction station to have 'darshan' of the aged patriot prisoner. In order to avoid noisy demonstrations, Sjt. Vithalbhai was made to alight at Podanur, instead of Coimbatore, in the company of his doctor and the whole party drove off to the Coimbatore Central Jail.

Mr. A. F. Bulkley, D. S. P., and other police officials were present at Podanur Station platform. Sjt. Patel looked extremely pulled down in health and was all along leaning on the body of his doctor, but in spite of it there was still vigour left in him to acknowledge the tremendous ovation which he received from the crowds.

SUCCESS OF DELHI PICKETING.

European Firm Removes Board.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

It is understood that Mr. Williamson will succeed Sir David Petrie as Director of C. I. D. when the latter retires towards the end of the cold weather.

Branches of Jaegar and Co. and J R. Martin and Co. were newly opened at the Kashmere Gate to secure indents for foreign cloth, Lady volunteers commenced picketing and did not allow any customer inside. The result of three hours' picketing is that the firms have temporarily removed their boards.—A. P.

"SAPRU AND SETALVAD CAN'T SPEAK FOR HINDUS"

Bengal Hindu Sabha's Cable To London.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The following cable has been sent to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Sankey, Lord Reading, Lord Peel and prominent Hindu delegates to the Round Table Conference by the Secretary Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha: "No settlement of the communal question acceptable to the Hindu community unless on the lines of Moonje's memorandum. The Bengal Hindu Sabha representing a province where communal question is most acute emphatically point out that the Liberal politicians like Dr. T. Sapru, Sir C. Setalvad have no authority to settle Bengal question. Confouression to Mr. Jinnahs fouteen points will be altogether repudiated by the Bengal Hindus. No settlement acceptable without Dr. Moonji's consent."

JALGAON RIOTING CASE.

All Accused Acquitted On Appeal.

JUDGE DISBELIEVES PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

JALGAON PETH, Dec. 11.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, in the District Court Rioting Case in which seven accused were convicted by the District Magistrate for different offences and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Six accused had appealed. The District Judge found all of them not guilty of the offences with which they were charged and acquitted them and ordered that the fine of Rs 1000 inflicted on Dolinandan, if realised, be refunded. The District Judge disbelieved the prosecution evidence and accepting the defence evidence of alibi acquitted the accused.—A. P.

AHMEDGARH TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

Sentences Of Three Accused Reduced.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The sentences passed on the Ahmedgarh Train dacoity case prisoners were reduced to-day by the Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Bhide and Tapp. Sherjang Sahibsingh and Harnamsingh are to undergo ten years imprisonment instead of transportation for life and the other two accused seven years instead of ten years. —A. P.

A Class For Mahadev Desai

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

Mr. Mahadev Desai who was recommended by the Trying Magistrate to be placed in the 'B' class has been placed in the "A" class in Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

Chitnis Re-Elected President Of C. P. Council.

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

The C. P. Legislative Council reassembled to-day, Mr. Gordon presiding. It was announced that Sir S. M. Chitnavis had been re-elected President unanimously, the other three candidates having withdrawn their nominations, namely Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, Mr. Dube and Mr. S. M. Rahiman.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN YEOTMAL.

(From A Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, Dec. 11.

The Yeotmal District "War Council" in a mass meeting congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai and Shrijut Gangadharrao Deshpande for their arrest.

The "War Council" also celebrated Lokanayak Aney Day on December 10 and has organised a National Week in honour of the same. The week commenced by a mass zenda vandan and an inagural speech by the "Dictator" Mr. Jatkar in the morning. In the evening a huge procession consisting of men, women and Vanar Sena with a large portrait of Mr. Aney passed through main streets of the town. At the end of the procession a mass meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Jatkar was held and the monthly report of the "War Council" was read out. Provincial "Dictator". Mr. Ozarkar who was specially invited for the occasion, spoke.

ARRESTS UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 9.
By Mail.

Babu Uttara Kumar Dhar, and Babu Jasodalal Chakravarty, an ex-detenu, have been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance. The former was a Satyagraha worker in the Cox's Bazar sub-division and the latter the head master of the Banigram High School.—A. P.

London, Dec. 11.—King received Sir Charles Innes in audience.—Reuter.

R. T. C. DELEGATES STILL SQUABBLING.

"Mac" Attempts To Bring About A Compromise.

HYDERABAD DELEGATION ENTERTAINS BENN.

"Veiled Prophet Of Khorassan," Says Hydari.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Hindu-Moslem negotiations have taken a definite turn. Discussions have been proceedings during last two days under the personal guidance of the Premier, supported by Attorney General Jowett and Wedgwood Benn. They were present at the Conference held this afternoon at No. 10, Downing Street, attended by a number of leaders of both communities. It is understood that a variety of subjects of communal interest were discussed for nearly three hours. There was no change in either the tone or temper of the discussions as far as both communities were concerned. The deliberations will be resumed tomorrow.

THOSE PRESENT.

The following Indian delegates were present: Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi, Messrs. Ghuznavi, Jinnah, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Messrs. Muhammed Ali, Fuzul Huq, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayer, Mr. Sastri, Sir C. Setalvad, Chintamani, Jayakar, Moonje, Raja Narendranath, Sir Provash Mitter and Mr. J. N. Basu. It is understood that the Moslem attitude was explained as based on their Fourteen Points.

The discussion embraced such subjects as joint, as opposed to separate electorates, reservation of seats and security in services. It is understood that Sir Provash Mitter and Mr. J. N. Basu requested the Aga Khan to arbitrate regarding Bengal.

Other Hindu leaders pointed out that this was done without consulting them, and they feared that it might lead to complications as the Aga Khan was one of the four Moslem representatives, when negotiations occurred three weeks ago which ended in deadlock.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD DELEGATION ENTERTAINS BENN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Hyderabad Delegation entertained the Secretary of State and Mrs. Benn and members of the Cabinet Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Thomas at a banquet at Hyde Park Hotel last night. About 80 guests were present including Earl Russell, Sir Francis and Lady Gathorne Hardy, Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdul Quaiyum Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Stuart and Lady Fraser, Mr. Haig and Mrs. Haig and Sir Umar Hayat Khan.

BENN PRAISES NIZAM

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari acted as the principal host and hostess. After the loyal toast had been proposed by Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. Benn proposed the toast of the Nizam and said that England remembered with gratitude his services in war and peace. His title of "faithful ally" was more than a reality to-day. The prisent moment was a historic occasion when India was entering new life. The Nizam was giving fullest sympathy and support to the Conference and although His Exalted Highness was unable to be present himself he had sent the second best Sir Akbar Hydari, who had rendered incalculable and beneficent service to Hyderabad and also the whole of India. —Reuter.

Referring to the Conference, Mr. Benn said that a remarkable change in the attitude of the British public was due to the personal contact with the great personalities of the delegates to the Conference and their earnestness and sincerity of purpose. Those like him (Benn) who were engaged in the Conference believed it to be great success.

VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN.

Sir A. Hydari replying on behalf of the Hyderabad delegation, thanked Mr. Benn for reference to His Exalted Highness, who had stood and would always stand by British crown in peace and war.

Sir A. Hydari said that it was first time he had come into personal contact with that mysterious person known as Secretary of State for India, who to them in India, was a "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan". Whenever a new Secretary of State was appointed they consulted "Who's Who" in order to find some information that would enable them to understand his methods and direct their nearest line of approach.—Reuter.

"NO INTENTION OF RELINQUISHING CONTROL OVER INDIA."

Churchill Voices London Businessmen's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A meeting of businessmen of the City, described as non-political, under the auspices of the Indian Empire Society, was addressed by Mr. Churchill, who declared that the absurd pretensions of the Indian extremists had hitherto been met with nothing but soft deprecations and placatory words by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. Therefore it was necessary to re-state in unmistakable terms that the British nation had no intention whatever of relinquishing effectual control of Indian life and progress and that the Round Table Conference had no power to frame a Constitution. No agreement it reached could be binding on Parliament morally or legally.

NO DOMINION STATUS

Mr. Churchill said that even present House of Commons showed substantial majority against the extension of anything like Dominions Status and it seemed certain that the new House of Commons would be in existence before the Government of India Act could be introduced. "Therefore persistent attempts to avoid stating unpalatable truths and shirk facing stern facts of situation can only excite false hopes which may afterwards lead to strife and suffering."

Mr. Churchill continued that India, left to herself would rapidly degenerate to the condition of China. It was not Indian fellow-subjects who were responsible for the change in Indian opinion; it was weak-minded and defeatist tendency of our present politics.—Reuter.

SIMPSON MURDER

Benoy Bose In Semi-Conscious Condition.

CALCUTTA, December 11.

The parents and brother of Benoy Bose who is alleged to be implicated in Simpson murder were allowed to see him in hospital this afternoon. Bose is in a semi-conscious state. The condition of Gupta is unchanged.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, Judicial Secretary, who is in the Presidency General Hospital is now out of danger.

Major G. B. Hanna, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Alipore, is acting as Inspector-General of Prisons.—A. P.

— NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SALESMAN to canvass INDENTS for hardware (wood-screws) and sundry Electrical goods. Small pay and commission. Apply with full details to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3872

WANTED—For a well-known firm in British East Africa, Kenya, Colony, TWO INDIAN BACHELORS OF COMMERCE (Single preferred). Must be capable of speaking fluent English, Young Energetic, Hardworking and able to please. Good prospects for suitable candidates. Apply stating Age, Previous experience (if any) Copies of testimonials, and salary expected in own handwriting for three to four years' agreement, together with a copy of photograph to Vouncher No. 504 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2149

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars No personal interview will be allowed before selection Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL—Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, Bombay No. 4. Wanted M.B., B.S. Hospital experience essential, as ASSISTANT to the House Surgeon. Apply sharp to the HOUSE SURGEON.
A 2145

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Large BLOCKS for big Hindu families, Dias Lodge, Grant Road, near Panalal Terrace. Apply within.
C w R3079

TO LET—GODOWNS at Frere Road near Princess Dock suitable for storing cotton, cloth bales, grains, etc., also useful for factories and workshops 73½' long 30½' broahd, 30' high. Plinth 6' from ground level. Reasonable rents. Apply sharp G. Post Office Box 928, Bombay.
C R3847

Trade Announcement.

COINS Chunder-Gupta, 455 to 480 A.D. PONCHAJI, WIMBRIDGE, Sleater Road, Grant Rd.,
T R3844

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
M R 3861

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1980

WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 21st December, 1930, at Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay, to confirm the following resolutions which were moved and passed as Extra-Ordinary resolutions at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th November, 1930:

AGENDA

1. To confirm the following resolution:—
"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees Thirty lacs divided into 3,00,000 shares of Rupees ten each to Rupees 3,00,000 divided into three lacs shares of Rupee one each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rupees nine per share on each of the 2,25,615 shares which have been issued by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from Rupees ten to rupee one per share.
2. To confirm the following resolution:—
"As provided in clauses 5 and 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and Article 9 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Capital of the Company be increased by Rupees seven lacs by the issue of any new shares with any preferential deferred qualified or special rights privileges or conditions attached thereto as the Directors may determine.
3. To confirm the following resolution:—
After Article 56 and before Article 57 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following Article 56 A shall be added: '56 A. The two meetings required to pass a Special Resolution may be called by one and the same Notice and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolutuion being validly passed at the first meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 2-15 p. m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 21st December, 1930, at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay, to transact the business left unfinished at the last meeting held on the 30th November, 1930.

By Order,
A. M. BADAI & CO.
Managing Agents.

Asian Building,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 11th December, 1930.

(The usual 'Nota Bene' mentioned at the foot of the Notice on the last Extra-Ordinary General meeting shall also apply to the above meetings.)
2167

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery of the following materials:—
I. 4577 cwt of cast iron pipes and specials.
II. Sluice Valves.
2 Forms of Tenders, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Two.
3 Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tenders for Pipes, Specials, and Sluice Valves" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant, before 4 p.m. on or before Monday 19th January 1931, with Rupees Two Hundred as earnest money.
4 The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5 Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

Executive Engineer (on Special Duty).
Karachi, 1st December, 1930.
2166

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, on TUESDAY, 30th December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1930.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.
Bombay, 11th December, 1930.
2160

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
(AS MODIFIED UP TO 17-9-1930.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to 17-9-1930 that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the second day of February 1931, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of :
The public street known as:
Lamington Road at its junction with Bellasis Road, on Byculla Club premises.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
2165

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE
Suit No. 2066 of 1930.
Messrs. JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY MULJI, a firm, doing business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

v/s.

Messrs. UMAR ABDULLA, a firm, doing business as Sugar Merchants at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants

To

Messrs. UMAR ABDULLA,
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit as a Commercial Cause against you to recover from you a sum of Rs. 3844/15/3, interest, costs and interest on judgment. You are required to file a Written Statement or Points of Defence on or before the day to be fixed by Hon'ble Court in default whereof after notice to you, application will be made to the Court for Judgment for want of such Written Statement or Points of Defence. In the event of your filing your Written Statement or Points of Defence, you are summoned to appear in this Court at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) in the fore-noon on the day to be fixed for hearing of this suit by the Hon'ble Court in person or by Advocate; in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1930.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Public Notices.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

With reference to the advertisement regarding a whole-time Professor of Law for the Allahabad University, it is hereby notified for general information that the terms of the original advertisement were only meant to indicate the special requirements of the department and were not intended to exclude specialists in other subjects.

J. M. DAVID,
Registrar.
December 3, 1930.
2161

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 2056 of 1930.
MESSRS. JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY MULJI a firm ..Plaintiffs
(vs.)
Messrs UMAR ABDULLA a firm doing business as Sugar Merchants at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... ..Defendants.

To
Messrs. UMAR ABDULLA,
The Defendants abovenamed.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has issued a Chamber Summons for directions on the 25th day of September, 1930, requiring the parties concerned to attend before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Cause in Chambers on 6th day of January, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for directions as follows:—
1. That the defendants do file their Written Statement or points of defence and furnish a copy thereof to the Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2. That the Plaintiffs and the defendants do make and file their respective affidavits or Lists of Documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other.
3. That the plaintiffs and the defendants do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed.
All these by such dates as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.
4. That this suit be placed on the Daily Board for hearing on the 26th January 1931.
5. For further and other directions and costs of Summons.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1930.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS and TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS the proving executors and trustees of the last will and testament of Walibai widow of Nathoo Valji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Upper Mahim in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,573 sqare yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 197, New No. 3829, Old Survey No. 84 and New Survey No. 1/102 and 102 and Cadastral Survey No. 825, Mahim Division together with the dwelling houses and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Narayan Govind Nyawba and beyond by a public passage and on the West by the properties of Dhondoo Narayan and Vithal Shunkerji, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Dhondoo Narayan and a public passage and which premises are assessed under G. Ward Nos. 5802 and 5803 (1 to 5) and street Nos. 273, 279, 279a, 279B, 279C.

Dated this 12th day of December 1930.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2155

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABIDBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN HAVELIWALA, a minor by his father and natural guardian Abdulhussein Mahomedally Haveliwala has agreed to sell the under mentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest in the said immoveable property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, trust, mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, partnership, share, wahivat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known at our office, at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trimbak Parashram Street, and Second Pathan street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other adjacent properties in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4992, New No. 1196, Old Survey No. 4667, New Survey No. 5138, Cadastral Survey No. 3035, of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7587 (1) and Street Nos. 121-23 and 2 to 32 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Second Pathan Street, on or towards the West by Trimbak Parashram Street, on or towards the North by Gulabsing Gurduttsingh on or towards the South by another property of the Mortgagor shown as Plot No. C and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 10th December, 1930.
2162

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family property and credits standing in the name of VITHALDAS BHAWANIDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant and landlord, a widower ..... Deceased.

DHARAMDAS VITHALDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant and landlord residing at New Charni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay the son and coparcener of the deceased .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of December, 1930.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS SAJAN & Co. FORT-BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1900 of 1929.

(1) BHABHUTMAL CHATRAJI, (2) GULABCHAND VANAJI, (3) MAGNIRAM NOWLAJI, (4) DIPCHAND DULAJI ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RATANBAI, wife of Madhavrao Laxmanrao Pedneker ..... Defendant.

To,
RATANBAI, wife of Madhavrao Laxmanrao Pedneker,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed will move before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Court on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard for a Decree Absolute for Foreclosure herein.

Copy affidavit of the 2nd Plaintiff in support of the said application is sent herewith.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1930.
(Sd.) JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2164

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS, & COM. AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, GYMKHANAS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONAFIDE SALE of the furniture, platedware, crockery and articles of the Carlton Club (3rd floor of the Orient Club Building) Chowpati. On Sunday the 14th December 1930 at 10-30 in the morning.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the furniture and all the articles of the Carlton Club comprising:—rich tapestry lined Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, expanding dining table, costly dining chairs and dining room furniture, best plated cutlery and plated articles by Maplin and Webb and other known makes, Royal Doulton dessert and dinner services, cut glassware, Frigidaire, Billiard table with accessories by E. J. Riley Ltd. card tables, copper top teapoys, Indian carpets, table linen, electric lights and fans, Remington Typewriter and similar other useful articles.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers and at the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of specially made modern style Jecoben, Chipandle and plain complete drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture, rich chesterfield and drawing room suites, carpets, old table clock, old China and brassware, plated and crookery ware, etc.

On SUNDAY the 14th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.,

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 22064.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, FRIDAY at 2 P.M. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fire-proof safes, silver show cases, E. lamps, gramophones, records, Hat-stands, Baba-craddle, glassware, etc., etc., at our above show room.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1930 at 2 P.M. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Chemicals; Iron; Microscope; Auto Parts; Photos; Machinery parts; Cotton Poplins; 19-Packages, Hydrochloride, Nitric, Sulphuric, Sodium Peroxide; Phosphorous amorphus, and pentachloride; Acitric Acids; Medicine; Inks; woollen overcoating ,etc.

MENESSE & CO.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Ashima Maru ..	19900	....	16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Hokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Takusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22782.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BEEJUBUND

1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.
1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dowes Pelley, Bart-B. A., M. D., LLD., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAN,
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS

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IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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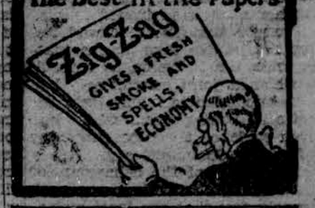

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH

—:o:—

Dantra.—At Rangoon on the 9th December, Rustom S. Dantra, Bar-at-Law, son of Lt. Col. S. H. Dantra, I.M.S., and son-in-law of Lt. Col. D. B. Spencer, I. M. S. of heart failure.

SOCIAL GATHERING

The St. Xavier's College ex-Students' Association Social gathering will come off to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PICKETING AT DADAR

Dadar foreign cloth merchants have been prevailed upon stock. Picketing has been renewed where merchants have showed inclination again to deal in foreign cloth. On Monday last a memon merchant harrased the volunteers who were picketing his shop that morning, but picketing continues.

PROOFS OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver the concluding public discourse on the "Proofs of the Existence of God" in English at the Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-morrow, (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

UPANISHADS AND GITA CLASSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawat Gita" at the General Education Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on "Upanishad" in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathurdas Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BARDOLI'S PLIGHT

WOMEN TO NARRATE THEIR EXPERIENCES

Under the auspices of Bhagini Samaj Bhatia Stree Mandal and W. I. Association, a public meeting of ladies will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m., at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhrust Road, where the ladies who have visited Bardoli Thaluqa villages will narrate their

SWADESHI BAZAAR

—:o:—

at Bandra

from 29th to 31st Dec.

Few stalls remaining. Book without delay.

Inquire:—

Sjt. R. I. Mehta,

New Patker's Blocks.

Turner Road, ...

Bandra.

experiences. Shrimati Khsmaba Rao will preside and Smtis Tehemina Joshi, Sushila Madhavji Kushumbehen Munshi, Kantaber Khanwala and others will speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m on the 10th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steame "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MURDERED

—:o:—

An Aggrieved Son-in-Law

—:o:—

Suspicion is said to be the motive of a terrible crime which was committed in Bombay in the early hours of Thursday.

Tormented by a sense of grievance, a mill worker backed death his aged mother-in-law and murderously assaulted his wife and then surrendered himself to the police

His clothes besmeared with blood, Vishnu Ganoo, the alleged assailant came to the Agripada Police Station. He is alleged to have made a statement that he killed his mother-in-law and his wife.

The police were taken to a chawl in Agripada Road where Savitribai aged 50 was lying dead She had been hacked to death by means of a grinding stone.

Nearby was a girl named Yamunabai, wife of the suspect, lying in a pool of blood. The police immediately had her removed to the Hospital.

To the police Vishnu Ganoo is alleged to have stated that he suspected his wife and mother-in-law had betrayed him to his enemies.

MR. SHAMDASANI FINED RS. 1,000

—:o:—

High Court Sets Aside Jail Sentence

Further hearing was resumed, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaumont at he High Court, of the appeal filed by Mr P. D. Shamdasani against the sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment passed by Mr. Oscar Brown, 7th Presidency Magistrate, who convicted him of defaming Sir Pheroze Shethna.

The charge is in respect of a statement made by Mr. Shamdasani at a meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank on 2nd February 1928. Referring to Sir Pheroze Shethna who presided at the meeting, Mr. Shamdasani had said that "he is the past master in the art of fraud."

Their Lordships held that Mr. Shamdasani had not established his good faith in making the defamatory statement. He, therefore could not claim to be exempted under exception 9 to Section 500.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 setting aside the sentence of jail.

HIS DEFENCE.

In his defence Mr. Shamdasani claimed privilege under exception 9 of Section 500, which provided that defamatory statements are not punishable, when they are made in good faith for the public good or for the protection of the party making the statement. Mr. Shamdasani claimed that he made the statement in good faith in the interests of the shareholders.

On Thursday, after Mr. S. G. Welinker finished his arguments on behalf of the complainant (Sir Pheroze Shethna), Mr. Shamdasani again spoke at length in reply.

He said that Mr. Velinker had cited authorities which, in the words of an Irish Judge, were a prostitution of authority" He contended that the shareholders' meeting was a privileged occasion which exempted him from liability under exception 9 of Section 500 of the Penal Code.

COURT LIKE A FATHER.

Mr. Shamdasani proceeded to say for the first offence on a privileged occasion, the Court must not take a severe view, but must be considerate like a father to his son. The Court might give him a mere warning to keep himself within bounds and not to allow himself to be over-powered by his emotions.

Mr. Shamdasani further submitted that he was actuated by the only motive of promoting commercial morality.

Concluding, he said that he might not be gifted with a sweet manner and a melodious voice If that is my disqualification am I to be penalised?

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordship delivering judgment said that the lower Court refused Mr. Shamdasani's application for the production of certain documents on which he relied for establishing the truth of the statement complained of. But since Mr. Shamdasani did not take up the defence of the truth of the statement, the documents were not necessary, and the Magistrate's refusal of his application did not prejudice his defence which was mainly of privilege under exception 9 to Section 500.

Their Lordships further held that it was not necessary for the complainant to prove that his character was, in fact lowered in the estimation of others.

GOOD FAITH.

The only point before the Court continued their Lordships, was whether Mr. Shamdasani had acted in good faith in making the statement. Their Lordships held that Mr. Shamdasani had not established his good faith. The conviction was therefore upheld.

On the point of sentence, their Lordships observed that Mr. Shamdasani, no doubt, uttered words which he ought not to have uttered. But the words did not convey any particular meaning to the shareholders to whom he had already informed that he had started a prosecution in respect of the some balance sheet in connection with which he made the defamatory allegation against Sir Pheroze Shethna.

Taking this into consideration and also in view of the fact that Mr. Shamdasani was angry at the complainant's conduct, their Lordships thought that the ends of justice would be served by a fine Rs. 1,000. The sentence of 3 months' imprisonment passed by the lower Court was set aside.

Their Lordships ordered that out of Rs 2000 deposited by Mr. Shamdasani in Court, Rs. 1,000 should be returned to him.

DRY WEATHER OVER INDIA

POONA, Dec. 10.

The weather remains dry over the country.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather will continue.—A. P.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT TO BE CALLED LORD MAYOR.

Leave Of Absence To Mr. Nariman.

ATIYA BEGUM'S COMPLAINT AGAINST URDU TEACHER

The city fathers of Bombay decided on Thursday by an overwhelming majority that the President of the Corporation should bear the designation of "Lord Mayor of Bombay" and that the president should be authorised to send a representation to the Government of Bombay to amend the Bombay Municipal Act accordingly.

The mover of the proposition Mr. D. G. Dalvi observed that the president of the Corporation was the first citizen of Bombay, and there was already a strong public opinion that he should be known as the "Lord Mayor" of the city. The Nationalist press had already begun to make use of that term and in the past few years had created a strong public opinion in its favour. But unfortunately to the Municipal Act the president was still known as merely the "president of the Corporation." He thought that the time had come when the statutory change in the designation of the president should be made.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS BETTER THAN MAYOR.

Mr. Boman-Behram opposed the proposition on the ground that "Mr. President sounded better than "Lord Mayor" and even the presidents of free countries like the U. S. A. and France were known as "Presidents". Besides the functions of the "Lord Mayor of London" differed and so long as that difference was there it would not be right to call the president by that name. He also liked the simple term "President" because of its long standing and advised the Corporation to stick to it.

DON'T IMITATE.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai vehemently opposed the change because he thought in that suggestion there was an undercurrent of imitating every thing Western. The Corporation was a democratic body and there was no need of imitating the aristocratic terminology of England.

WHAT OF LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked: 'What is there in a name?" He wanted to know if the mover intended to imitate the west fully and if he would like to have a procession every year led by the "Lord Mayor" and the "Lady Mayor's Banquet" also. He also favoured the simple, modest and honest "president" to the high-sounding "Lord Mayor."

Mr. P. J. Murzban did not understand why Mr. Balubhai and his friends should be opposed to that change when they did not take any objection if the same terminology was used by the Congress.

MOVE WITH THE TIMES.

Mr. M. N. Talpade thought that the Corporation must move with the times. If the president of the Corporation came to be accepted as the first citizen of the city the Sheriff who was a Government nominee would be relegated to obscurity, and in his opinion that was perhaps the fear of Mr. Murzban the new Sheriff of the city. However he wanted that as the Government had the right to select the Sheriff for the city the people must have the right to treat the person whom they select as the first citizen of the city and to call him by a highsounding name like the "Lord Mayor of Bombay". They would not lose anything thereby and he felt that after all "there was something in a name."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that the pactice of calling the president of the Corporation "Mayor" was already some years old now. He was referred to by that name in the Press and they must ask for statutary sanction to that term

AS DEAD AS DODO.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the Sheriff of Bombay was virtually dead so far as the citizens were concerned. He might continue to attend the sessions and to seal the decrees but the citizens of Bombay had ceased to recognise him as the first citizen of their city. As Dr. G. V. Deshmukh had observed in his speech at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the Azad Maidan to protest against the police excesses on "Black Sunday" they would never go to the Sheriff and ask him to convene a citizens' meeting.

DON'T GO TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Tairsee suggested that they should not go to Government asking them to make the change, because the Government were sure turn down their request. The term "Mayor" was already in use and he wanted them to continue to use it. The less often they went to Government the better would it be for them.

Mr. I. S. Patel further supported the resolution. He held that it was their right to ask the Government to make necessary changes in the Municipal Act and there was no question of their asking any favour from them.

Mr. R. A. Soares moved an amendment that the word "Lord" should be dropped. He thought as the word "Mayor" had already come into practice unofficially, they should get it the official sanction.

Mr. Velinkar seconded the amendment.. It was put to vote and lost.

The original proposition was then put to vote and was carried, 40 voting for and only 11 against.

LEAVE TO MR. NARIMAN.

Dr. Vora then moved and Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded that the Corporation approve of the cause of absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman viz. imprisonment for a political offence, from the Corporation till the time of his release. It was accepted unanimously.

ATIYA BEGUM'S COMPLAINT.

Prior to the discussion on Mr. Dalvi's resolution the Corporation considered a letter from Mrs. Atiya Begum complaining that the teacher of the Municipal Urdu School at Budder Bagh went round the houses of children and asked them to attend the Municipal School and told the mothers of the children that her (Atiya Begum's) School had been closed for ever; that this was an untruth and that the story was circulated in order to cause injury to her school;

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved that the letter should be forwarded to the Schools Committee for consideration.

Mr. Dost Mohamed Khalraz opposed the suggestion stating that the attitude of the Schools Committee was unsportsmanlike. Whenever complaints were received by the Committee it took offence. He pleaded that the Corporation should consider the matter in a disinterested manner.

Being put to vote Mr. Asavle's proposition was accepted and the matter was referred to the Schools Committee for consideration.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1931-32

—:o:—

Revised Figures.

The Municipal Commissioner placed before the Standing Committee his budget proposals for the year 1931-32 estimating the total income for the year at Rs. 3,32,60,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 3,34,63,000 thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,03,000. The Standing Committee held as many as 22 special meetings for the consideration of the Budget and have reduced the total income by Rs. 5,97,000 (the largest reduction of Rs. 5,67,000 being due to the rejection of the proposal for increasing the general tax by 1|2 per cent.) and the expenditure by Rs. 4,70,000. The totals now stand at Rs. 3,26,65,000 income and Rs. 3,29,93,000 expenditure the deficit thus being Rs. 3,28,000.

The Standing Committee have also reduced the Loan Works programme for the current as well as the budget year and have provided for works aggregating Rs. 58,03,000 reducing the Commissioner's estimate of Rs. 64,17,000 by Rs. 7,14,000.

—:o:—

SJT. MANISHI DEY.

—:o:—

Calcutta Artist Visits Bombay.

Sjt. Manishi Dey, the well-known young artist from Calcutta, has recently arrived here from a prolonged tour in Ceylon and the South. He intends during the time he stays here, to study the beauty spots of this city and its surroundings, its men and women. His studies will, of course, be registered ultimately in pen, ink and colour impressions of what he sees and experiences here. It is his intention, moreover, if time and circumstances so permit, to arrange, for an exhibition of his pictures.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON. MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.28
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.18
Difference	—.16

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 171

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool Dec. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	5.53
To-day's Opening Rate	5.46
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing	5.39
Difference	—.14

LADY PICKETERS ACQUITTED.

PEOPLE'S BATTALION MEMBERS TWO JAILED THREE ACQUITTED.

Holding that there was nothing to show that the accused were in any way connected with the activities of an unlwaful assembly, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay acquitted on Thursday two ladies who were arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop in the Mangaldas Market on Wednesday. Both of them were charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with having assisted the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The accused were, Mrs. Bhanumatibai Dalal and Mrs. Surajbai Dalal.

PROSECUTION'S CASE

It will be recalled that immediately on their arrest on Wednesday the police placed them before the Third Presidency Magistrate who however did not try the case then, but directed the prosecution "to come prepared with all the facts."

The court room was thronged by spectators including ladies when the case was called up again on Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Jaishri Raiji.

Mr. Thanawalla narrating the prosecution case said that the accused were found picketing a foreign cloth shop at Mangaldas Market on Wednesday. The shop-keeper is alleged to have tried to remove some bales of foreign cloth, but the accused would not allow him to do so. They asked him to have the goods sealed in the shop and not remove them. The police, on being informed, arrived on the scene and arrested the accused.

ACQUITTED

Yusuf Abdul a dealer in cloth having his shop at Mangaldas Cloth Market in his evidence stated that he was trying to remove some bales of cloth from his shop, but the accused would not allow him to do so.

The accused when questioned by the Court whether they wished to cross-examine the witness said "We do not wish to speak a single word in this court."

The Magistrate acquitted both the accused.

PEOPLE'S BATTALION MEMBERS JAILED FOR DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS

The next case that came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate was that of N. M. Ghate and four others who were arrested on Wednesday in the compound of the C. I. D. Office.

The accused were charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with being members of the Peoples Battalion and assisting its operations.

K. S. Dalvie, giving evidence said that the first two accused went up the stair case of the C. I. D. Office and said that they wanted to see Mr. Chowdhary. Witness would not allow them to get in unless they explained their business. The first accused then took out some leaflets and said that he wanted to give one of them to Mr. Chowdhary. The leaflet asked Government servants to resign and join the revolution. The first two accused were then arrested. The other three accused who were standing on the footpath were subsequently arrested.

The first and the second accused did not take part in the proceedings while the other accused pleaded not guilty and cross-examined the witnesses.

The last three accused stated that they went to the C. I. D. Office out of curiosity on hearing that the first accused was distributing leaflets to C. I. D. Officers.

THREE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly, namely, the Peoples' Battalion after it was declared illegal. He acquitted the last three accused on both the charges.

The first two accused were convicted on charges of assisting the operations of the Peoples' Battalion and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each.

PROCESSION WITH KHADDAR-LADEN LORRY.

—:o:—

Exhortation To Take To Swadeshi.

Dadar had an attractive Swadeshi procession and a considerable large meeting held on Sunday evening under the Bharat Mandal. The procession led by Dr. Kharkar started from the Tilak Maidan and passed through Bhavani Shankar Road and by Cadel Road terminated at Shivaji Park where a big meeting was held. Cloth placards bearing Swadeshi Khaddar slogans were exhibited. The feature of this procession was that the Mandal was offered a lorry beautifully decorated with khaddar which belonged to Mr. Vrajlal Raichand. In the lorry which passed slowly in the centre, several boys and girls were spinning on Taklis, while on the top of the lorry two charkas were made plying. In front of the lorry walked hundreds of ladies in row of four led by Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker with national flags and a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi singing Swadeshi and national songs and more than a thousand men including boys followed.

After introductory remarks by Sjt. Patil, Secretary of the Mandal, Dr. Kharkar (president of the Mandal) took the chair. Discourses on Swadeshi were given by Sjt. I. S. Patel and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker and others emphasising the significance of the handspun and hand-woven khaddar and exhorting the audience to spin on the Charka or Takli at least for an hour daily in the spirit of a religious duty.

The President gave some practical notes on the use of Swadeshi and invited the co-operation of all for starting Swa into the matter and asking for asdeshi pracharak committees in every chawl whose duty should be to look after the wants of public in their localities and advice them to buy Swadeshi goods only.

MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER

—:o:—

Reaching Bombay This Morning

Mr. Nagindas Tribhovandas Master has been released from Nasik Road Prison pursuant to the Order of the Bombay High Court. He will be arriving at Bombay by Calcutta Mail, to-day (Friday), at 8-15 a.m, at the Victoria Terminus.

SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN."

—:o:—

Volunteer Sentenced To 4 Months R. I.

Sjt. G. G. Latankar a satyagrahi volunteer was arrested yesterday while he was selling Congress Bulletins at Lalbaug and he has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment in Dadar Court.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS.

As usual 134 volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma picketed 91 liquor shops on Thursday evening in the Muslim localities of the city. At a shop near the J. J. Hospital two drunkards abused the pickets and threatened them with assault, but the pickets continued their work peacefully till the shop was closed.

THE SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 11.

The weather was generally dry over the country except for scattered rain in South Madras on the 3rd and 4th. The western disturbance at the end of the previous week passed away eastwards after causing a few light showers in Kashmir on the 3rd.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

The ninth "Dictator" of the Delhi Congress Committee and Mrs. Rajpati Kaul, mother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was arrested at her residence this evening under Section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

She was profusely garlanded at the time of her arrest by Congressmen. Mrs. Kaul has been taken to jail lock-up.

ANTI-NATIONAL PRESS PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

—:o:—

Truth About Mr. Munshi's Fast.

(By Our Political Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Those who have made it a business of theirs to find fault with the present political movement in the country and especially this city's part in it, are once more out to twist facts and represent them in propagandist colours. A section of the local Press splashed the news on Wednesday that Mr. K. M. Munshi a prominent congressman of this city, had resorted to "hungerstrike". The reasons given are as varied as they are fantastic. In some of these reports an attempt is made to represent to the public that all is not well with the movement in Bombay and that there are acute differences of opinion among the congress workers regarding the programme of work. One of the causes of this "hunger-strike" is represented to have arisen out of the settlement between the Sassoons and the Congress, which has been brought about mainly by the efforts of Mr. Munshi. I had been investigating into the whole affair but looking to the circumstances of the case and the possible consequences they would involve, I thought it was in public interests that the matter should not be given publicity in the Press. However, certain things have since appeared in the press that make clarification of the situation necessary.

NO "HUUNGER-STRIKE"

In the first instance, it is a sheer perversion of fact to say that Mr. Munshi had gone on "hunger-strike". According to Mr. Munshi's own statement he was observing a fast for certain reasons which he did not want to disclose Now everybody knows that there is a great difference between a fast and a hunger-strike, Mr. Munshi has categorically denied that this step of his had anything to do with the settlement between the Congress and the Sassoons. On closer enquiries I have ascertained that there is absolutely no difference of opinion among the congress workers so far as this settlement is concerned. This stunt of differences of opinion on the Sassoons' settlement question looks to be of a suggestive and propagandist character on the very face of it.

UNFOUNDED INSINUATION

Another reason for Mr. Munshi's fast, to which a section of the press has given particular prominence is the want of comradeship between the workers now in charge of affair and the old workers that have returned from the jail Mr. Munshi has made it abundantly clear that such an insinuation is absolutely unfounded. It is true that in a gigantic movement like the one we are engaged in, it is next to impossible that there should be a perfect unanimity of opinion on each and every question. Opinions are bound to differ on many an item of programme and this is only an indication of the virility of the movement. Slight differences of opinion on detail here or a detail there can never prevent honest and genuine workers to unite on a common platform of national work. That much was made of a particular action of Mr. Munshi's by a section of the Press which is anti-national is clearly evident from the facts that Mr. Munshi broke his fast on Thursday morning, the causes for it having been removed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1930.

SPIRIT THAT SUSTAINETH.

—:o:—

More news is now available from London regarding one of the twins that wandered to and fro some months ago as "Peace Negotiators" and were offended when they were dubbed the "emissaries" of Lord Irwin. Before a London gathering Mr. Jayakar dilated—it must have been in dulcet terms—about the spirit that sustaineth him, the spirit of Gandhiji's "assurance". But alas in him the will is wanting and he fails to realise the full implications of that assurance. He will not take "the boat home". He lingers-on—in hopes.

The Thakurdwar politician is temperamentally a robust optimist and has the patience of a Job. But even his patience and optimism seem to have been much strained by the happenings at the Round Table Conference. At a meeting in the Lyceum Club in London, he told his audience how deeply Mahatma Gandhi distrusted the Conference but how towards the end of the abortive peace negotiations Gandhiji told him: "Come back to me after you return from England and if you really bring the substance of what I want I will examine it with the greatest care and reconsider my position again." About this assurance, said to have been endorsed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar is reported to have remarked: "It is their assurance which keeps us every day in spirit; but if in the next few weeks we do not get what we want, namely, Indian Government completely responsible to the people at least some of us will straightway take the next boat to India."

It is not clear, however, why Mr. Jayakar did not join his colleagues like Dr. Moonje, Mr. S. B. Tambe and others in their letter to the Premier protesting against the apparent side-tracking of the main purpose of the Conference, viz. the framing of a scheme of full responsible government for British India. It is possible that though Mr. Jayakar's optimism is now at a low ebb, he himself may expect the tide to set in at any time. He is not the man to take an early boat to India.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who knows his countrymen better than Mr. Jayakar does, has some hard things to say about the wire-pullers at the Conference. Using the convenient but suggestive passive voice, he says in his article, published in these columns yesterday:

"The Princes are being encouraged to insist upon the maximum of power within any federal scheme combined with a minimum of interference in the internal affairs of their States." That is not the only game. "Muslims are being urged to take full advantage of the occasion to demand a privileged position." Mr. Brockway expects, however, that the whole game would be seen through ere long and says: "It looks at present as though a crisis leading to the withdrawal of some of the Indian delegates may come within the next month." If the crisis comes at all it may be just before the Conference is adjourned.

It is rumoured in several quarters that the Conference is likely to be adjourned in about a week's time after reaching tentative conclusions regarding federation and minority safeguards and a few other questions, so as to enable the delegates, it is said, to consult Indian opinion on the conclusions. It is even rumoured that the next session after adjournment may be held in India so that the delegates may be in closer touch with the ever-shifting events in the country. But will the Sapru-Jayakar combination shift even after return home? Will the closer touch with the coercive policy steadily pursued by the bureaucracy while the British Indian "Delegation" in London hoped for the substitution of a policy of reconciliation in India during their absence, open their eyes to the realities of the situation? For those whose loyalty to Lord Irwin transcends their loyalty to their country it is, indeed, a difficult task to face the reality. Meanwhile "failure" seems to be writ large on the proceedings of the present session, to judge from the Indian point of view. The British Government may have succeeded wholly or partially. Indeed how could the Conference be anything but a failure when the true representatives of India are in jail or thrust back into it as fast as they are released, when Lord Irwin's minees neither know the terms of reference of the Conference nor have the power to determine them, and when, as some of the malcontents said to the Premier, the real issue of the Conference is being studiously side-tracked? The Premier's special communal conference at his official residence is nothing more than a make-believe. He knows full well that if only he declares clearly and unequivocally that the Conference is to devise a scheme of Dominion Status for British India or even a near approach to it, both the communalists and the Princes will hasten to come to terms. But he would not make such a declaration. That is why Mr. Brockway has to narrate such a doleful tale regarding the London Tamasha. Mr. MacDonald may possibly fool Lord Irwin's nominees. But he cannot fool the Indian people.

AUTOCRACY IN EGYPT.

That pinchbeck Mussolini of Egypt, Sidky Pasha, is careering merrily along the path that will ultimately lead to his fall. Having outraged all constitutional decency by dissolving the Egyptian Parliament and then arbitrarily changing the electoral laws without any reference to the people, he now seeks to perpetuate autocratic rule by methods characteristic of tyrants. He is suppressing news papers in the futile hope of silencing the nation's voice, that, for all his frantic efforts to suppress it is yet heard as loudly as ever. He is reported to have claimed, like the ideal tyrant, that Egypt was pleased with the new regime. The scenes that were witnessed in Egypt on the return of Madame Zaghlul give the lie direct to this claim. Nor is it without significance that even an ultra-moderate like Mahomed Mahmud Pasha, the leader of the Liberals, has decided to co-operate with the Wafdists. And the most conclusive proof of his imbecile policy is his contemptible action in prohibiting the celebration of Zaghlul Pasha's death anniversary because of the success of the Wafd's appeals for what he describes as "revolution". The present Government will meet, in due time, with the fate that it richly deserves. No autocrat has succeeded in defying the will of a Nation indefinitely. But we wonder what, in the meantime the British Government proposes to do. Egypt's Independence is yet in the air, and it is a pity that her "guardians" should complacenly watch this unabashed open betrayal of democratic principles. Sooner or later the British Government will have to reckon with the Wafd. The present Socialist Government of Britain may find it convenient, that Egypt should be embrolled in domestic warfare and that the question of dealing with the demand of Egyptian national'sm should, therefore, stand postponed, but the moment the Wafd returns to power, Britain will be forced to tackle the thorny problem of her relations with Egypt. Is the present policy of the MacDonald Government, towards that country, the role of indifferent spectators it has assumed, likely to be forgotten at Cairo when Nahas Pasha becomes Premier again?

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MILK FOR BOMBAY.

The proposal to form a "Bombay Milk Public Association" under the auspices of the various commercial bodies of the city will, we are confident, meet with cordial public approval. The urgent need for a body with the object of supplying Bombay with an adequate supply of unadulterated milk at a modest price need hardly be stressed. As the appeal issued by the Association points out the present rate of infant mortality in the city is largely due to lack of pure unadulterated milk. The indiscriminate manner in which milch cattle are bred and worked to death in a short time is a scandal that the growing humanitarian sense of a civilised community must not tolerate.

The need for an institution like the Bombay Public Milk Association becomes all the more undeniable owing to another very remarkable fact. As the Association says, "Wholesome milk at the rate of even four annas per pound is rarely available to the poor in Bombay." And yet "fresh rich milk is available from villages and towns in the vicinity of the B. B. and C. I. Railway stations even at one anna per pound in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the city and the suburbs." The present unsatisfactory condition is evidently due to lack of organization which the Association will supply. We have hopes that with properly organised public support the Association will achieve immediate success, not only because it will supply one of the main wants of any population but also because it has based its programme of work on the co-operative idea which will benefit all concerned. We welcome the birth of this accosiation, particularly in the interest of the infants of Bombay. We have no doubt that the public of Bombay, specially its wealthy citizens, will come forward to indicate that they are conscious of their civic duties and give ungrudging support to the new enterprise.

1930 & THE INDIAN RYOT

—:o:—

(BY S. K.)

The third decade of the twentieth century is coming to an end. And that end is certainly not a happy one. The whole world is suffering from an acute economic depression, political revolutions and breakdown of its social edifice. We are here concerned with the economic depression only, and, that too, in its main relation with the Indian ryot. The world war and its immediate causes brought into bold relief the inherent vices of the capitalist structure of the world. On account of these "world causes" in the words of Mr. Thomas, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, there prevails the most acute economic depression that the world has ever known, which in its turn manifests itself in phenomenally low price levels. These prices are so low that manufacturers as well as the cultivators can hardly meet their cost of production and cultivation. Of these two, the cultivator is hardest hit whose output cannot be regulated by any definite scientific means, for it depends, more or less upon natural causes beyond the control of man.

This year nature has been so favourable that it has glutted the wheat market in Canada and cotton market in U. S. A. Naturally, therefore, with the prevailing low purchasing power and price levels of other products the prices of these commodities have also fallen. They have fallen so much, that every Western Government is employing the best brains of the country to devise ways and means to lessen the losses of the cultivator. Some have extended the credit, some have established import and export Boards and some have indirectly tried to raise the price by means of tariffs.

The Indian Government is however an exception to this. It has observed a strict policy of non-interference and neutrality, quite in keeping with its tradition of the glorious past. All this is due, no doubt, to its superior knowledge in these matters. It knows fully well that the 1s. 6d. ratio, its own legislative measure, has helped manufacturers in England by 12 per cent. at the cost of the very necessity of life of the Indian ryot. Next comes the land revenue system. The system is not entirely uniform throughout the length and breadth of India. In some provinces like Bengal and U. P. it is permanent and in some like Bombay and C. P. it is otherwise. Wherever it is permanent, it was fixed once for all some one hundred years ago. When it was fixed it was as high as 90 per cent. of the net produce. But to-day due to the fall in the value of the rupee it is ridiculously small. Wherever it is temporary, the re-fixed period, the revenue settlevenue settlement has been periodically revised and each revision has increased the revenue. And to-day it is as high as 50 per cent. of the total net produce. It is therefore, in the words of a distinguished economist, "a system of taxation in which the State takes nearly 1/2 of the net income of some agriculturist, though their average income may be miserably small, leaving the greater number of agricultural income, with an average much larger than, the former case, free from taxation, but for a proportionately fixed and disproportionately small charge cannot possibly be defended." It will be clear to every one that the policy tends to make the poor suffer and the rich happier.

Besides these causes, the method of assessment at the time of the periodical revision of the settlement certainly dose not err on the side of liberality. This is all the more harmful because most of the holdment is certainly aware of this. But I doubt whether it is aware ance with every sane canon of ings in India can never be called economic holdings by any stretch of imagination. And the Government is certainly aware of this, but I dwelt whether it is aware of the fact that such uneconomic holdings ought to be free from any kind of tax or rent as in accordance with every sane canons of taxation.

All the abovementioned causes are of great importance in themselves and can certainly be put forward to justify the cry of the Indian ryot for a radical change in the land revenue system. But when they are aided and abetted by the world causes of 1930 they outstrip all their former importance. It is then that they magnify and glaringly reveal the miseries of the Indian ryot. An Indian cotton cultivator just managed to get one meal a day when the cotton prices were Rs. 320 per candy. What will be his conditions to-day when the cotton prices are nearly half of the previous year? He can barely afford to pay for the growing expenses. What then of his livelihood and that of his family? In this virtual state of famine—in spite of plenty—the Government insists on collecting land revenue. No thinking or civilised Government can justify, much less approve of, it.

GREATER BOMBAY

—:o:—

ANALYSIS OF RECENT GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

(By K. K. Vaidya).

As the suburbs depend upon Bombay for the supply of capital the objections of the Bombay Bankers and money-lenders to deal with suburban properties owing to the absence of a power of sale of mortgaged properties without the intervention of Court ought to be removed by amending the Transfer of Property Act. The facilities afforded by the law of equitable mortgages should also be extended to the whole of the suburban area of Greater Bombay. For the same reason the original Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court should be extended to the Suburbs as proposed by the Government.

POLICE AND JUDICIARY

The Government proposals in these matters are inspired by a genuine desire to meet the complaints of the suburban residents. The co-ordination of Police control under the Bombay Police Commissioner should be followed by a tangible improvement in the Police "bandobast" of the suburbs. At present the sight of a Policeman is a rarity in the suburbs unless there is some Satyagraha or Boycott movement. When a crime is committed the suburban resident is at a great difficulty to find out a Policeman just to inform him that the offender has made good his escape. It will be of little consolation to the suburban resident that this sort of Police force will be controlled hereafter from Bombay instead of from somewhere-else as at present.

As regards judiciary, the proposal to extend the original jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court over the whole of Greater Bombay is very satisfactory in the interests of the unification of the suburbs with Bombay. The subordination of the present civil and criminal Courts in the Suburbs to the District Courts at Thana is very inconvenient but at the same time the total ablition of the present civil Court at Andheri as proposed by the Government will entail a great hardship upon the poorer residents especially the agriculturists in the suburbs.

CIVIL COURT FOR THE NORTH

A civil Court subordinate to the High Court should be maintained at Bandra just as Criminal Courts are proposed to be maintained at Bandra and Kurla. This Civil Court should have jurisdiction in all Civil matters like that of the 2nd Class Sub-judge as at present. As the area to the North of Andheri will be withdrawn from its jurisdiction the area to the South of Bandra and Kurla up to Dadar-Parel may be added to its jurisdiction if necessary. Thus this Court will be a City Court for the Northern half of Greater Bombay. But considering the increasing dependence of the suburbs upon Bombay it is necessary that the High Court and the Small Causes Court of Bombay should have concurrent original jurisdiction over the whole of Greater Bombay. If a City Court is established in the North this concurrent jurisdiction of the Bombay Civil Courts will not add much to their present pressure of work. The Government proposal for a City Court for the whole of Bombay is opposed by vested interests and it will be wise if the experiment is tried first in the North of Greater Bombay which is to be newly added to the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Government proposals under this head revive the much vexed question of a joint Municipality for several suburbs. The suggestion for such a joint Municipality at Andheri was made by the Bell Committee in 1925 but the Suburbs demanded separate Municipalities and the Government have already taken steps to establish such Municipalities at Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Andheri. This demand for separate Municipalities is still misunderstood and misrepresented as based on a spirit of "separatism and particularism". None can dent that the more expensive problems of local Self-Government such as drainage, water-supply, electric supply, etc., cannot be undertaken by the individual municipalities, and some central local body is required. But a District Municipal Board consisting of representatives of the Municipalities including the Bombay Corporation is the proper body for this purpose and not a joint municipality for several suburbs. The Bell Committee's proposal for a central body of this type was opposed by the suburban residents on account of its independent taxing powers and its powers to compell local bodies to do things at its bidding.

PLEA FOR CENTRAL BODY

When the Government had complete control over local bodies such compelling powers proposed to be given to another central body from the start was naturally resented. If the beginning is cautiously made by establishing a central body to function separately and not above the municipalities, in certain delegated items only and if this body satisfies the public by efficient work there will be no opposition in future to add to its powers and functions. It should be financed by compulsory contributions from municipalities and by an assignment of the non-agricultural assessment if this assessment is not to be abolished. It will function for specified items only just as the several Government Departments are functioning within the Municipal limits without the compelling power proposed to be given to the County Council suggested by the Bell Committee. None of these Departments as a direct compelling power over the municipalities Representation of the Bombay Municipality on the Central Local Body for the suburbs is absolutely necessary and this cannot be obtained in a joint Municipality for the suburbs. The suburban residents indirectly bear the burden of taxation of the Bombay Municipality and that body should be made to contribute towards more expensive schemes of the suburbs for drainage, water supply, etc., through the central local body. If such a central body is established a separate Water Board as proposed by the Government will not be required.

WATER SCHEMES AND GOVERNMENT

The Water Board suggested by the Government for the whole suburban area has a history of its own. The Development Department carried out water supply schemes for Andheri, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Khar, and several other places but except in these four suburbs all the Schemes resulted in a failure. The Government insist upon keeping one account for all the Schemes to show that the water Schemes are just being maintained by charging one rupee per 1,000 gallons to the residents while paying only five annas for 1,000 gallons to the Bombay Municipality fo the supply of water. If the unsuccessful Schemes are written off, these successful Schemes can be maintained by reducing the present water rate. The present Local Bodies of Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Andheri formed a water Board and claimed that the account of their successful schemes should be separated and those schemes should be transferred to the Water Board. But the Government refused to to do so and refused to sanction even the small sums of Rs. 20 each paid by these bodies for the exponses of the Water Board with the result that the individual members will have to pay these amounts from their own pockets. The writer knows these details as he is a member of the Vile Parle Notified Area Committee and also of the Water Board. A water Board for the whole suburban area is now proposed for avoiding this splitting up of the Schemes. It is unjust to impose burden of the unsuccessful Schemes upon the neighbouring suburbs. The losses in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme cannot be thrown upon Bombay City only or the losses due to the failure of the Salsette Railway from Andheri to Kurla cannot be hoisted upon the Suburban District only. Similarly the burden of the unsuccessful water supply Schemes ought to be borne by the Government and not by the neighbouring Suburbs.

REASONS FOR SEPARATE MUNICIPALITES

The demand of the suburban residents for separate municipalities for each suburb is not based upon any local jealousies or unhealthy separatism. A municipality is the lowest or primary local body dealing with all municipal questions however minute or insignificant. The residents of each suburb spend their whole day in Bombay and have no time, energy and opportunities to visit the neighbouring suburbs and therefore their knowledge of the neighbouring suburbs is very scanty as compared with their knowledge of Bombay. In a joint municipality no useful purpose will be served by submitting the minutest municipal questions of a

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Europeans" In India.

Mr. H. F. P. Hearson, the retiring Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and his brothers in political sympathy, "Europeans" in India refuse to divest themselves of ideas based on their continued domination over the economic life of India. Presiding over the annual general meeting of his Chamber he referred to "Europeans' rights as citizens to trade in India." "All that we claim", he said, "is that we may continue to have the right to trade on equal footing with our Indian colleagues" which means in plain language that "Europeans" who are here as a mercantile community do desire to continue in the privileged position of monopolist exploitation of India's economic resources and enjoy the fruits of this exploitation at their leisure in their own country. They demand all the rights of true Indian citizenship without being Indian citizens and without owing obligations of such citizenship.

"Modest Enough" Or Too Fantastic.

This is a demand that none of these "Europeans" would ever have the impertinence even to hint at in any foreign country other than India. And, yet Mr. Hearson and his compatriots consider it "a modest enough claim." They are either pitifully naive—which is most unlikely—or they are deliberately insulting Indian intelligence. No alien can have rights co-equal with Indians unless and until he accepts Indian citizenship with all its duties and responsibilities. It is time that "Europeans" in India realised this obvious fact.

Crusade Against Caste.

The crusade started by the Jata-Pata Torak Mandal of Lahore against caste deserves the active assistance of all Indians interested in social reform. Caste is now admitted by all right-thinking men as a social bane and a serious political handicap. And it is up to reformers not to be content with academic denunciation of caste but to carry on an aggressive militant campaign against it. Among the methods adopted by the Mandal are inter-caste dinners and marriages, very effective methods of defying caste. While we admit that the present political campaign is and ought to be a matter of vital importance of the nation, we would add at the same time that vital social reform of unquestioned political value, should be in no way neglected. Care should be taken, however, that quiet work is preferred to wordy controversies.

Caste And Census.

For sometime past the Mandal has devoted special attention to the task of persuading the Government and the people to drop the item of caste in the Census returns. In reply to a representation from the Mandal the Government of India declare that the mere fact of not stating caste in the Census returns will not have any effect in abolishing caste. But it has been stated by several officials themselves, that the importance given to caste in the Census and other official returns imparts an added rigidity to the institution of caste. Government also state that "in the case of persons who have actively ceased to conform to caste system .... the return of 'nil' will be both accurate and adequate and will be accepted by the enumerators." This should be noted by all those who have "actively ceased to conform to caste system." We think that those who do not believe in caste are perfectly justified in refusing to label themselves whether or not they have had occasion actively to break caste restrictions.

Ideal Xmas Gift.

Many are asking themselves and their friends what is an ideal Christmas gift. Uniformity in gifts is neither possible nor desirable when tastes like age must differ. But for those adults who love interesting and inspiring books, we can recommend few better books than the life and writings of Mahatma Gandhi. The suggestion will be prized especially by those who recognise that Gandhiji, apart from his other claims to greatness, is perhaps the most Christ-like personality in the world to-day. And how many books are there in the world that are more throbbing with human interest than his autobiography?

BOMBAY'S MILK PROBLEM

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BOMBAY PUBLIC MILK ASSOCIATION AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

The executive of the Bombay Public Milk Association has issued the following appeal:—

The public at large is well acquainted with many important proposals and schemes that are meant to solve one of the most important problems of the City. The Municipal Corporation, the Agricultural Department, Dairy Farms, many commercial and other bodies and chambers are convinced about the business aspect and workability of the scheme to supply outside pure and unadulterated milk to the city. Criticisms usually proceeds from sources that have not grasped the real situation prevailing as at present. Wholesome milk at the rate of even four annas per pound is rarely available to the poor in Bombay. The present position is such as could not be tolerated any longer.

Fresh, rich milk is available from villages and towns in the vicinity of the B. B. and C. I. Railway stations even at one anna per pound in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the city and the suburbs. It is to the public's own interest that rich, cheap milk should be available to meet its requirements. The present city infant mortality rate, augmented as it is by lack of pure unadulterated milk supply, would in every probability go down. The slaughter of 21,000 and more buffaloes and cows would be automatically checked and agriculturists would get an opportunity to develop their subsidiary occupation and thus improve their economic condition. Much has been written and published on this subject since a long time past.

With a view that a pure, cheap and regular supply of fresh milk be made available to the city, a representative meeting of various Commercial bodies of the city was held under the presidentship of Seth Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, in the office of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal, public accountants and auditors. It was decided to inaugurate an Association under the name of The Bombay Public Milk Association and the following constitution was laid down with the general approval.

CONSTITUTION.

(1) Name:—This Association shall be known as the Bombay Public Milk Association.

Place:—The Office of the Association shall be situated in Bombay.

Year:—The working year of the Association will begin from the Hindu Year, Samvat 1987 i. e. Kartik Sud 1st and thereafter every year shall begin from Kartik Sud 1st.

(2) Objects:—The object of this Association is to make an unadulterated supply of milk available as cheap as possible to the consumers in Bombay and Suburbs.

This object will be extended from time to time bearing in mind the following facts:—

Owing to the cheapening of milk, the infant mortality in Bombay will decrease and the number of milch cattle freshly calved, daily coming to Bombay, will also lessen.

In order that the milch cattle that will remain in Bombay and the suburbs may not be slaughtered when dry and that they may assist in making milk cheaper in Bombay by their distribution amongst suppliers of milk from outside through additional milk production by future calvings, this Association will take steps, in co-operation with the Railway, the Municipality, the Agricultural Department, the FARMERS and the milk consuming public to send these animals upcountry and to bring milk into Bombay.

With the view that milk may continue to sell cheaper day by day in Bombay in future, Milk Producers' Unions and Dairies will be started wherever possible in villages from where milk can be collected and sent to Bombay on co-operative basis, by rendering all possible assistance to the villagers by way of animals, milk cans, pasteurizing plants, cold storage, refrigeration, refrigerator vans, Land, etc., through proper channels.

Moreover since the infants and the sick depend chiefly on the milk of cows for their subsistence, this Association will make arrangements within its means to help Dairies and Unions for cow's milk to meet Bombay's requirements.

(3) Membership:—

(1) All Associations, firms, and individuals paying Rs. 2001/- and more to this Association shall become its patrons.

(2) All Associations, firms and individuals paying Rs. 1001/- and more to this Association shall become its vice-patrons.

(3) All Associations, firms and individuals paying Rs. 501/- and more to this Association shall become its life members.

(4) All Associations, firms and individuals paying annual fees of this Association shall be classed as follows:—

(a) Those paying Rs. 51/- and more shall be classed as A class members.

(b) Those paying Rs. 25/- and more shall be classed as B class members.

(c) Those paying Rs. 11/- and more shall be classed as C class members.

(d) Those paying Rs. 5/- and more shall be classed as D class members.

All individual members and representative members from firms and Associations shall have the right to attend the general meetings of the Association; to bring in resolutions at such meetings; to vote for the selection of the Managing Committee of the Association and to be eligible for election on the said Managing Committee.

Every Association or a firm shall enjoy all the rights of Membership through its selected representative, duly registered with the Association.

The Managing Committee shall have a right to decide upon the applications for membership but it shall not be bound to give reasons for such of the applications for membership as may be rejected.

All the Associations and firms shall have a right to vote during their existance.

All the individuals and volunteer organisations willing to assist in the activities of this Association shall be allowed to take part in such activities according to the rules and regulations laid down by the Managing Committee from time to time.

All the various Associations, firms and individuals interested in the activities of this Association are humbly requested to be the members of this Association whose office is located at 6 Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, and help the common cause.

In The Stricken Land.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

or the buffaloes of one person had been sold in one lot they would have fetched very much more. It is very difficult to understand the basis on which this amount was divided between the agriculturists and credited to the account of each. Till the time that I m the agriculturists at Boria, no receipts were sent. These irregularities are perhaps condoned by the Collecto as due to pressure of work or to the No Tax Campaign but they are a sure sign of inefficiency and weakness of revenue administration which the intelligent agriculturists of Bardoli see through and make much of. The buffaloes were purchased by a Mahomedan from a neighbouring village of Abhram. The purchaser's action was strongly resented by Mahomedans of other villages and owing to their persuasion and perhaps threat of social boycott the purchaser agreed to sell back all the cattle to some Jain merchant of Surat at almost the same price Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 more. The Jain gentleman sent the buffaloes to their owners. Government have got Rs. 700 towards payment of land revenue arrears but have lost their credit for fair and efficient administration among the local population. At Boria while some immigrants are received as guests by the local residents and accommodated to their houses, other have erected Mandavas some fifty being located in the compound of a temple. On our going to a central building both local and Bardoli people collected round us and provided comfortable seats for us. The Tarasari agriculturists gave full details of the attachment of their buffaloes tallying entirely with what I had heard sometime back and have noted down above.

A DETERMINED SATYAGRAHI

One of the agriculturists had just learnt that eleven of his buffaloes had been attached and taken away from his village. He said he was very thankful to God for having given him an oppportunity to sacrifice something for the sake of the country. Then he actually ordered sugar to be brought from his house and to be distributed to all those present as a sign of his happiness at hearing this joyful news. This looks like fiction or romance and had I not seen the spontaneous action of the agriculturists I would not have believed the statement myself. At first I thought his talk of sacrifice was a show of courage and a sort of bravado, but I watched him all the time we were there and I have no doubt the man really felt that he was favoured by God by the acceptance of his sacrifice. I went round several houses to see how the immigrant families were accommodated. The houses are like very large one room tenement with covered verandahs in the front and large open compounds at the back. Each house is first divided into kitchens and sitting rooms, and the kitchen area is divided by temporary bamboo screen or even by boxes and knick-knacks into 3 or 4 kitchens. One portion is used by the owner and the rest by the migrants. At night time all the male members sleep on the front verandas, while the women and children sleep in their sitting room area.

INNATE HOSPITALITY OF A CULTURE RACE

I know there is innate hospitality in my countrymen and specially in village folk, and yet I must admit I was not prepared to see that hospitality go to the extent of co-sharing of the house. On inquiry I learnt that the people were pprepared to extend this hospitality so long as their brother agriculturists were in need of it. They shrewdly added," "To-day it is their turn, to-morrow it may be ours." The residents of the Mandavas when asked about steps taken by the State for the protection of their property, said the Gaekwad Police was doing all that could reasonably be expected from them to extend protection to the dwellers in the Mandavas. This testimonial was in strong contrast with their opinion of the British India Police of whom they spoke with bitterness. The local authorities of the Baroda State including local bodies are very particular in seeing that proper sanitary arrangements are made at the Mandavas. They are willing to give all necessary assistance in this direction. as they do not want to see any epidemic breaking out in these areas. I may add that the Mandavas and their surroundings were kept quite clean. At Boria I met two well-known educationists of Gujarat Mrs. Modak and Mr. Girjashankar Badheka—whose school conducted at Bhavnagar on the Montessori system—is a recognised model for children's school in Kathiawad and Gujarat. They have closed their school at Bhavnagar and are moving in these areas to assist in the education of women and children living in the Mandavas. The "urge" to help a national cause has made them leave an institution which they have built up from the foundation and brought to its present splendid position and work for them is a national cause.

AT BARDOLI

Bardoli being a Taluka town and not a village is not deserted by many of the residents. Its Congress buildings where Sardar Vallabhbhai used to live in 1928 and whence he carried on his fight againtt the new revision assessment is in Police possession. One outhouse, which was specially meant for the spinning Association's work has also been confiscated and all property such as spinning wheels, cotton yarn, etc., that was in the building on the dav of confiscation has been locked up. I heard very strong remarks about this dog-in-the-manager policy of the local officials. Why should not the local officials dispose of articles and goods that are likkely articles and goods in the course of time and save loss to the old owners and themselves. Although the organiser of this institution had been arrested and was an under-trial prisoner when I visited Bardoli, his wife and co-workers have begun the work of manufacturing the well-known Bardoli Charkhas in another building. These Charkhas are in great demand from all parts of the country—Bengal, Madras, United Provinces as I saw from the order book. A sympathetic Government would subsidize this industry and give expert assistance to make improvements if and where necessary. Almost every one talks of the want of employment for the agricutturists during 4 to 6 months and yet the Government have for more than 10 years ignored this industry because the originator of this work was one whom they look upon as their political enemy. The old workers have set up a small hand-loom had in the adjacent territory and some workers from Bombay, Emergency Free Hospital have put up a shed in the same field to be used as a local dispensary in the first instance and then as a travelling dispensary. The work that ought to be done by local bodies with the help of Government is now being left to private medical men and workers. The centre of work and distribution has been forced out of British Indian into Baroda territory. Is it any wonder if people who take advantage of such such institutions look upon them and their promoters with a feeling of gratitude one feels that the inactivity and perverseness of local officials have driven them into opposite camp.

EFFECT OF TERRORISM.

At one deserted village (Khoj) we witnessed the effect of terrorism on the mentality of the villagers. As soon as those villagers who were at that time in their houses (having come from the Mandavas) heard the noise of a motor entering the village precints they locked themselves in their houses. As we did not see anybody, we were thinking of going back. One of our party had noticed one man running and entering his house and closing the doors. We therefore shouted to assure them that none of us was a Government official; gradually ten or twelve persons came out of their houses. On my asking them to reason for this action, I was told that some days ago, the Commissioner, the Collector and the other officials had gone to the village. and sat amongst them and advised them to stay in the village and pay their land revenue and to assure them that there would be no cases of frightfulness thereafter. Some of them said they could not pay any revenue unless they were ordered to do so by Gandhiji. During this talk and discussion they were asked if they recognised His Majesty the King Emperor, as the Ruler or Gandhiji. Some young hotheads said they looked upon Gandhiji as their Ruler. Probably they must have made this remark in an offensive tone smacking of disloyalty. Three persons were arrested on the spot and were then in the lock-up awaiting their trial; "How can we now meet European officials" they added "and talk to them", for some remark or other might lead us into jail."

NATIONALISM DESTROYER OF CASTE.

Shisdara was the last Gaekwadi village that I saw before returning to Bombay. As a notice of our visit had reached the villagers, the local people as well as migrants both men and women had collected in the village maidan to meet us. Some five or six Bardoli village residents have come here and as they are all accommodated in houses, the village appeared to have been converted into a town. Caste restrictions have broken down for the present; Patidars and Brahmins were sharing the same houses and in one case a Bania was sharing the house of a shoemaker. The Bardoli villagers men and women are as determined to continue the fight to the bitter end as in other places, and the Gaekwad people were equally anxious to extend their hospitality to the migrants. When bidding good-bye to these people I realised that I had seen a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-confidence, the existence of which I would not have believed had I not seen it myself and that also not in a solitary instance but all over the Taluka. Bardoli is better prepared than Borsad to fight the No-Tax Campaign, till they win Swarajya or Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai order them to pay the land revenue. The fight in this Taluka is admittedly a political one, though economic conditions aggravate the situation. In Borsad, Anand and Nadiad people complain more about the economic conditions and the earlier recvery of revenue instalments than they talk of Swarajya; while in Matar Taluka it is pre-eminently an economic question.

WHOSE IS THE FAULT?

It has been often said that Sardar Vallabhbhai and his lieutenants have won over the agriculturists of several parts of Gujarat, by propaganda against Government. Have Government adopted any special measures to win their confidence? Have officials or non-official friend of Government toured round the villages to explain the correct position to agriculturists, hear their grievances and take steps to remove them? Even medical work is left to the Congress men whom the people naturally regard as their friend. An apathetic, indifferentiate attitude in the beginning and spasmodic use of force later on do not result in winning loyalty or confidence It is very difficult to forsee the result of the present policy and the resulting fight. Even if there is a victory for Government officials, it can only be a temporary one, as the agriculturists are now made aware of their rights and a new spiri is awakened that may be cowed for sometime, but never crushed. This awakening though now confined to smal area is bound to spread to other parts of the Presidency and even to other Presidencies.

The impression left on my mind after this tour can best be summarised as follows:—

(1) The orders of earlier recovery have been interpreted by different Collectors in different ways. General notices are served on whole villages which have not takeh any vow of non-payment and even in a village like Mandal in the Viramgam Taluka.

(2) Where notices have been ordered by the Collector to be served on a few selected persons looked upon as leaders of the movement, the revenue authorities are depending more on the Police than on their Talatis and other village revenue officers. Moreover notices are served on loyal land owners and when these protest they are told that they must pay up at least 15 to 20 per cent. to set a good example. Such action creates resentment and bitterness in the minds of people who want to stand up for law and order. Power seems to be gradually passing from the hands of the Revenue official in to the hands of the Police. This change of hands is bound to lower the prestige of Government for fairness and impartiality.

(3) Land Revenue questions are not decided on their own merits, but on their effects on the political situation and the economic side of the question is not properly examined or attended to. The latter procedure requires hard study and the use of brains to find out remedial measures and adopt them, while it is easier to attribute everything to the Non-co-operators and their agitation.

(4) Though the movement is now confined to a few Talukas and not to all villages in these Talukas, the policy of the Collectors of using coercion to terrorize them into submission will have a contrary effect. Unless steps are taken to create a spirit of confidence and good will, the movement is likely to spread to other parts of Gujarat and may in course of time affect other areas

(5) The forfeiture of lands and their sale to Barias or Parsis or Mussalmans will result in permanently antagonizing the present holders of land and it will not be easy for the new holders to cultivate these newly purchased lands properly and the result I fear will be deterioration of the soil and inability to pay land r venue after a few years. Some Barias may be good cultivators. but as a class the Patidar is head and shoulders above the Bania as cultivator of land and his disappearance will I fear mean the economic rüin of the Province and a heavy fall in the land revenue of Government.

(6) Relations with the neighbouring friendly State of Baroda are likely to be strained if there are repetitions of Joshikuva and Kurel incidents.

GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PANDIT MOTILAL'S ILLNESS

Dr. Atal's Statement

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

A representative of the Associated Press met this morning Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now residing along with Mrs. Motilal Nehru and other members of his family at Surandhani Kanan. the garden house of Mr. Radra Swami Santholia o nthe banks of the Hughly, very close to the temple of Kali at Dakshineswar.

The representative was introduced to Pandit Motilal by Dr. Atal of Lucknow, his attending physician. Pandit Motilal who is no doubt greatly pulled down owing to his illness, looked cheerful and talked about his health with the representative.

On a special request made to Pandit Motilal. his attending physician was permitted to issue the following statement to the Associated Press, tracing the origin and the development of his present illness:—

By reason of overwork and strain of constant travelling Pandit Motilal Nehru was very much run down in health in June last. On his return from Bombay during the last week of June, he made arrangements for a long rest in the hills. After getting through some important Congress work, he was to proceed to Mussoorie on the 1st of July, but was suddenly arrested on the morning of June 30. While in the Naini jail, Allahabad, he developed slow fever which lasted from the 21st to 28th July. On the 10th August he was taken to Yarvada jail with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet Mahatma Gandhi. He was to return to Naini jail on the night of the 16th August, but he had an attack of malaria that morning, the temperature rising to 103.2 degrees. The departure was postponed on the representation of Major Martin the Superintendent of the Yervada jail. His fever abated on the 17th August by the use of a large dose of quinine, but blood appeared in the sputum in the afternoon. He left Yarvada with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the the night of 19th and arrived at Naini in the small hours of the morning of 21st August.

The blood in the sputum has continued ever since the 17th of August in varying quantities from faint streaks to thick clots. On the 23rd of August he was examined in the Naini jail by his own physicians, Sir Nilrantan Sarkar, Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. M. A. Ansari who prescribed a course of treatment.

On the 24th of August he was examined by a medical board appointed by the U. P. Government who made their report to the Government direct. There was no fever from the 16th of August to the day of his release, the 8th September; but blood-stained sputum continued all this time and was very much aggravated on the 6th and 7th September, during which the sputum consisted solely of bright red thick blood clots. He left for Mussoorie on the 13th and after a month's stay there without much improvement came back to Allahabad on the 18th of October. After a month's stay in Allahabad during which period he was under the treatment of Dr. Jivaraj Mehta of Bombay and Dr. M. Atal of Lucknow, he arrived in Calcutta on the 18th of November. After his arrival in Calcutta he has had several attacks of malarial fever, and blood in the sputum continues as before. He has grown very weak and has lost 15 lbs. in weight since his arrest.

The X-Ray examinations both at Lucknow and Calcutta, show considerable fibrosis of the lungs.

MRS. HANSABEN AND OTHERS CONGRATULATED

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A crowded meeting was held under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal to congratulate the recently released prisoners, including Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Messrs. Cunvarji Kapadia, Pupala, Indrajit Thakore and Rabibhai, in Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi occupied the chair.

She congratulated all the released prisoners and asked the audience to continue the fight. A resolution congratulating the guests was passed.

Sjt. Kapadia, thanked all for the honour they did him, and advised the people to do national work unceasingly.

Mr. Pupala also addressed the meeting.

Sjt. Ganpatishankar, after eulogising the services of the "guests" made a fervent appeal to the foreign cloth merchants to respect the call of Gandhiji.

Sjt. Manibhai Desai, paid a tribute to the great work of Shrimati Hansaben and exhorted the people to take to swadeshi.

Mr. Indrajit Thakore asked the audience relieve the anxiety of workers as regards the boycott of foreign cloth and establish chawl committees.

Shrimati Lilaben Hansoti, Shriyut Motilal Vyas, Dr. Kothare, Shriyut N. B. Deshpande and Bhai Parulekar also spoke.

GREATER BOMBAY

(Continued from page 4.)

particular suburb to the vote of members of the other suburbs. This will result in relying upon the Municipal Officers who alone will have a full knowledge of the whole Municipal District. On principle, this is the very negation of self-government. The instance of Bombay City quoted in the Government notes does not apply to the suburbs. Bombay has grown into one economic entity by the interdependence of the various parts upon each other. But, the Suburbs have no business value. They do not depend upon each other for anything. Each depends upon Bombay only. It is the economic interdependence that gives opportunities for intimate mutual knowledge.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Such knowledge cannot be expected to arise by the mere Municipal unification, but on the contrary municipal self-government will suffer by the absence of the requisite knowledge.

Therefore, the Suburbs prefer to have a limited partnership and not an unlimited, partnership with each other in respect of their municipal affairs. They are prepared to join together for certain specified expensive municipal functions only, leaving each suburb free to deal with its own purely domestic affairs. A municipality under the District Municipal Act, or even the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is a unitary system of administration and any Ward Committees created by a municipality will have no independence worth the name. The Bombay Municipality does not give equal municipal amenities to all its component parts. The outlying areas such as Mahim, Matunga, Sion, Worlee, and even Dadar are receiving less attention than the Fort, Malabar Hill, Girgaum, etc. Therefore the suburbs are not prepared to allow the establishment of another large municipal corporation by a total self-effacement of their present separate existence. For the same reason the residents of Kurla will not consent to their absorption in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS

The Government note while recommending the formation of large joint Municipalities as "the object to be aimed at recognising the force of the public demand for separate Municipalities in the following words, "The existence of strong local feeling is a fact which the Government cannot ignore. By taking advantage of this spirit they are able to enlist in the cause of local administration a good deal of civic enthusiasm which might otherwise be wasted. By creating a separate Municipality as Vile Parle they have shown their reluctance to override local susceptibilities and their anxiety to create forms of local organization which will enable the citizens to devote themselves to the intensive development of their particular areas. They have recognized that at the present stage of development intensive work within limited areas is to be encouraged and that, inspite of the risks involved, a system of local Government based on restricted areas may possibly produce better immediate results than a wider organization." These fine words must assure every suburban resident that the Government do not desire to force a joint municipality upon the suburbs against the will of the population affected. The Government's anxiety to have a central organisation for the suburbs can be satisfied by the establishment of a District Municipal Board or

FEDERATION, NOT AMALGMATION

As discussed above this question must be solved on the principle of federation and not amalgamation of the local bodies, with the residuary powers vesting in the component members. The proposed joint Municipality at Andheri will be neither more economical nor efficient. The taxation and expenditure per head of population of larger Municipalities has always been higher without a proportionate increase in efficiency. The Government admit that they should carry out their policy in this respect by "allowing as much scope as possible for the utilization for local public spirit and the good will and active co-operation of the population affected." The leaders in the suburban District should arrange for a District conference to consider the Government proposals just as they considered the Bell Committee Report in 1925.

CASE AGAINST MR. K. F. MEHTA.

Adjourned Till To-day.

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 11.

The case against Mr. K. F. Mehta and 22 others of Ghatkopar, who were arrested on the Jawahar Day and who were being tried by Mr. G. K. Kudav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Bandra, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Domingo, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in the First-class City Magistrate's Court at Bandra, at 9 a.m. on account of the sudden death of Mr. G. K. Kudav due to heart disease on Sunday the 30th of November.

It will be recalled that as Mr. K. F. Mehta was further charged under sections 143 I. P. C. and 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act on November 27, at the close of the prosecution evidence, Mr. Mehta being given an opportunity to cross-examine the withnesses had asked for three days' time to take legal advice, and hence the hearing was adjourned to Monday (1st inst.). But owing to the sudden death of the then trying Magistrate the previous day, the hearing was provisionally adjourned to Thursday the (11th inst.).

To-day being the provisional day, and as the accused were informed of the time and the Court of hearing, only yesterday evening, Mr. Balsara made a request that he might be given time to read the papers before availing himself of the opportunity to cross-examine all the prosecution witnesses on behalf of the accused No. 1, whom he was defending. The Court granted the request of Mr. Balsara after consultation with the prosecutor. The hearing was adourned to Friday.

TWO PERSONS STABBED AT FALKLAND ROAD.

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A stabbing affray took place on Falkland Road on Thursday night in which two persons were injured.

It appears that one Luxman Bala with his friend were passing along Falkland Road when several badmashes assaulted them and one of the assailants took out a knife and stabbed them. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The police soon arrived on the scene and arrested two persons.

One of the injured persons stated that they were attacked without any cause.

STOCKS AND SHARES

GOOD ENQUIRY FOR SIMPLEX SHARES.

Narrow Trading.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The share market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business. The change of the management of the Simplex Mill induced further enquiry today. Speculative scrips fluctuated within a narrow range. There was no new feature in the market calling for attention. The market is to remain closed till 16th inst. for settlement purposes. Tomorrow there will be election of the Directors of the Board. Some freshmen have volunteered their services and it remains to be seen how for they succeed. It may be mentioned that some months back the share market remained closed for months together without due reason. It was only the anticipated crisis on the brains of the Board was responsible for closing down of the business. In this enthusiasm even the cash business was closed.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 655, 56, 53, 58
Century 336, 33, 38
Colaba 107
Crescent 73, 76
Fazul 368, 796, 770, 69
Indore 328, 30
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 362
New Great 155, 60, 59-6
Pearl 223, 28, 28-2
Simplex 73, 72, 74-6
Swadesri 271, 70, 71
Burma 478, 73, 77
Hydro 104-6, 3, 4-6
Tram 16-14, 16, 16-14
Deff. 278, 76
Ord. 252, 24-12, 25-2
Bundi 12-6
Indian 171, 70, 73
Katni Ord. 140
Alcock 160

—:o:—

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

100	Ahm. Advance	306-4
50	Apollo	3-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	658-12
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	238-12
500	Central India P.	444-6
100	Central India	362-8
100	Colaba z	107-8
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	76-4
250	Currim.	62-8
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	50
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	5-12
250	Fazulbhoy	369-6
100	Finlay	77-8
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gokak	128-12
1000	Hindustan	1405
100	Indore Malwa	330-0
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kastoorchand	11-4
100	Khatau	102-8
100	Kohinoor	132-8
250	Laxmi	937-8
100	Madhowji	30-0
250	Madras United	275
1000	Manekji Petit	730
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	354-6
50	Mysore	105-0
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	159-6
100	New City	60
250	Pabani	125-0
250	Pearl	228-2
100	Phoenix	292-8
10	Premier	1-0-0
100	Shapurji	5-12
1000	Sholapur	1440
250	Simplex	74-6
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	271-4
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1405
1000	Western	690

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-0
50-25	Central	14-1
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1210-0
500125	Imperial Contr.	306-4
100-50	India	81-8
5	Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-6
70	Gwalior	74
250	Indian	173-12
100	Katni 1st P.	103
100	Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40	Katni Df.	553-12
100	Katni	140-0
50	Punjab P.	9-10
10	Punjab	8-2
100	Shahabad	130

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8-2
15	Jupiter	8-0-0
15	New India	15-10
200,100	Oriental	1556
10	Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	121-4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	930
1000	Andhra Val.	585-0
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50	Bom. Tram	116-14
100	Tata Hydro P.	104-0
100	Tata Hydro	104-6
1000	Tata Power P.	1042-8
1000	Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	808-12
100	Amritsar Patti	113-12
100	Central Provin.	90-0
100	Dho Barramati	89
100	Guzrat	66-0
90	Mandra Bhon	65-0
500	Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING.

10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-0
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	123-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-4
30	Tata Steel D.	276-4
75	Tata Steel	25-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	160-0
80	Bom. Uganda	16-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	162-8
50	Bom. Telephone	41-0
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-6-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	477-8
50	Bom. Burma New	183-12
100	Ind. Bleach	103-12
15	Scindia	6-6-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Following a further decline in New York Cotton Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 176/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 177/- on short covering. At this level there was some nervous long liquidation and prices declined to a new low level of Rs. 175/-. Some scattered covering supported the market and prices steadied at Rs. 175/12.

PLIGHT OF COTTON GROWERS

Cotton prices have now declined to a level where it will produce a disastrous effect on cotton growers of this country. Our prices are the cheapest in the world and as an international commodity cotton has some intrinsic value. It costs the farmer labour charges and land revenue etc. At the present rate it is not only impossible for him to recover cash cost and pay revenue, but it will be difficult for him to keep his body and soul together and feed his family. Under the circumstances it is a time to think twice for those people before selling short cotton which they neither possess nor grow.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 7 points with a quiet tone. This had an easier effect on our market and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	173/12
Oomra D/J.	145
Oomra March	146/4
Bengal D/J.	121/4
Bengal March	124/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

December	142.00—1.00
March	127 00—2.10
June	121 60—2.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

117 Birla Bros. Manavadar Old 157
300 P. R. Vakharia Akola 148
102 Do. Murtizapur 148
76 Do. Khirakya 155
100 Japan T. & Co. Mahu 148
63 Bombay & Co. Khamgaon 153
207 Samji Karamshi Nandura 148
200 Breul & Co. Banusa 148-1/2
100 Samji Karamshi Karanja 150
100 Do. Darwah 150
111 Birla Bros. Darwah 148-1/2
111 Bombay & Co. Amraoti 150

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	132/137
Mathia	143/146
Khandesh	144/151
Akola/Khamgaon	146/154
Nagpur/Wardha	154/168
Barsi/Pandherpur	146/159
Jalna/Aurangabad	144/151
Khandwa/Sanavad	151/158
Indore	1551/156

OLD CROP.

Broach	167/171
Khandesh	136/141
Akola/Khamgaon	139/144
Nagar/Vambori	135/141
Khandwa/Sanavad	140/146
Indore/Ujjain	142/156
Miraj/Sangli	197/207
Coompta	195/210
Tirupur/Cambodia	222/247

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 432/ per ton.

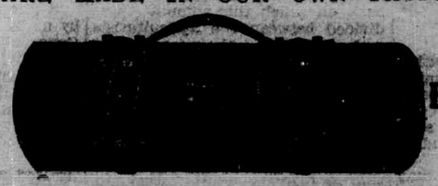
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/ per ton.

Til Seed Cake Ready Rs. per ton.

DO NOT GET OUT FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
BEFORE BUYING
MARROTT'S BEST SWADESHI HOLDALS
THESE HOLDALS ARE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary with 2 Pockets  Best Waterproof with 2 Pockets

GRAY, BROWN and KHAKI	24x72	27x72	30x72	33x72	36x72
Rs.	5-12	6-0	6-8	6-12	7-0

Outside Pocket Re. 1/- extra.

KHAKI or GRAY	24x72	27x72	30x72	33x72	36x72
Rs.	7-12	8-4	9-0	9-8	10-0

Five per cent. Discount if 6 ordered together.

Please do not be Misled by Inferior Quality Holdals Sold in Bazar.

See Our Name Label before Buying.

K. C. MARROTT, The Leading Manufacturers, 187, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 127, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The securities market is rather steady. Fears of increase in income tax in the next budget is inducing holders of taxable securities. Non-taxable scrips are keeping steady with a fair turnover of business. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

(Liable to Income Tax.)

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	64-3
3-1/2 p.c. Sett.	64-6
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89-7
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	74-7
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conversion	90-7
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	83-5
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	95-6
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	94-12
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	94-5
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	96-7
6 p.c. 1933-36 Bonds	101-5

(Income Tax Free.)

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	101-4
5 p.c. Sett.	101-3
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-4
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101-1
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102-2
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935	104-14
7 p.c. Mysore Loan	101-12

(Corporation Loans Taxables.)

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	72-12
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	72-0
5 p.c. Do. 1959	89-4
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-12
6 p.c. Do. 50-60	101-12
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	101-8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	4,359	35,150
Central India	2,961	31,3227
Barsi and Nagar	1,227	22,763
Hyderabad-Gaorani	616	3,813
Berar	4,679	103,931
Central Provinces	5,707	43,249
Total Oomras	19,549	240,333
Dholera	101	20,293
N.-W. Provinces	1,749	66,558
Rajputana	617	7,465
Sind-Punjab	1,455	31,852
Broach	158	2,154
Compta & Dnarwar	269	14,186
Westerns-Northerns	42	7,357
Cocoanada	16	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		10,082
Persian,		
American		8,905
Egyptian & African	2,208	42,411
Comilla, Burma other sorts		119
Total	26,148	451,736

EXPORTS FROM BMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

1st Sept. to 4th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	794	128,513
Japan & China	8,080	378,141
Coast Ports	50	5,106
Up-country by Rail		31,472
Afloat in harbour for Japan		15,779
Europe, China and Total	8,924	559,010

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Dec. close at 4/11s. 1/8d. unchanged.

Mar. close at 5/0s. 3/4d. unchanged.

May close at 5/2s. 3/8d unchanged.

Wheat Chicago Market.

Dec. per bushel dol. 77-1/4 unchanged.

Mar. per bushel dol. 79-1/4 up 1/8.

May per bushel dol. 81 1/8 up 1/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.

Feb. 11.45—27.

Mar. 11.50—27

Wheat Cable: (Chicago.)

Market closed steady. Prices advanced on "Bull support but later declined on realising and lower outside markets in Winnipeg."

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 December-January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 916.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 79 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 100 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 27/32 10h inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 10th inst.
London/Paris 123.60 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.75 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 9th inst.
£4-5-1 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 1/2 9th inst. 15 7/16 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 7/16 9th inst. 15 3/8 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 3/8 9th inst. 33 3/4 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 9th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/32 10th inst. 2 1 /32 p.c. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call. 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 4-1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4-1/4 p.c.
12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-6
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-6
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-3
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-4
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/13.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-12
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-12

FORWARD RATES.

16th. Dec. Settlement.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-6-3
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-3-0
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 3-1/4 p.c.
One Month 3-1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	4,359
Central India	2,961
Barsi-Nugger	1,227
Hyderabad-Gaorani	616
Berar	4,679
Central Provinces	5,707
Dnollera	101
N.-W. Provinces	1,749
Rajputana	617
Sind-Punjab &	1,455
Broach	158
Compta-Dharwar	260
Western-Northerns	42
Egyptians	953
East Africans	1,255
Cotton	26,148
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,078
Linseed	886
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	508
Gingellyseeds	2,590
Poppyseeds	70
Groundnuts	60,756
Castorseeds	1,714
Rice	1,714
Myrabollams	10,246
Cottonseeds	534
Gram	2,304
Joowar	891
Maize	9
Barley	121
Bajree	1,745
	Tons.
Coal	1,615

—:o:—

G. I. P. RY. TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS. TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queey	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-35
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

LARGEST COMPOSITE INDIAN INSURANCE Co. TRANSACTING

Life, Fire, Marine, MotOr-Accident, Burglary, Workmen's Compensation

And ALL CLASSES of GENERAL INSURANCE.

Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves .. .. Rs. 68,24,005

LIFE BRANCH

The Company has started the Life Dept. last year and many attractive and new features including permanent Disability Benefits, Extended Insurance, Double Endowment, Ideal Option Benefit Scheme etc. have been introduced.

Write or call for a copy of the Prospectus.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MR. PIROW USES HIS POWER.

—:o:—

European Communist Banned

Mr. Charles Baker, a European member of the Communist Party in Johannesburg, has received notice from the Minister of Justice in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, prohibiting him from attending any public gathering on the Witwatersand for a period of six months.

This is the first time that the provisions of the new Act have been applied to a European. Champion, Secretary of the I. C. U. at Durban, and Kadalie of the Independent I. C. U. the only persons to whom the Act has previously been applied, are both natives. The notice was served on Mr. Baker on September 4 last and was the subject of a protest at the Trades Union Conference in Cappetown last month, but it has escaped public notice.

It is regarded with uneasiness by the trade unions, who fear that it indicates a tendency to go beyond Mr. Pirow's assurance that their activitses would not be interfered with by the Act.

Mr. Charles Baker is a teacher nearly 70 years of age, who was at one time in the Government service but retired a number of years ago, and has made a living by private teachsng, chiefly among the natives on the Witwatersrand.—"Indian News."

Rugby.—Former Passenger Liner "Empress of Scotland" 25,000 tons) which arrived at Blyth, Northumberland, last week for dismantlement, caught fire during night and total destruction was feared.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Washington.—Hoover has submitted to Senate a protocol worked out by Mr. Elihu Root and his colleagues last year for the United States' adherence to the permanent court of international Justice.—Reuter.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

15

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing
LAXATIVE

Jadoo Balm
RELIEVES ALL PAINS
KARNIK BROS. AGUE MIXTURE DEPOT
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4

Amusements

Commencing from Saturday 13th December.

Cinema Majestic

THE CAPITOL The Last Day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Greater even than the stage play!

THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN

An ALL TALKING picture!

RIALTO TALKIES The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Heat-thirst-and the throbbing under-current of passion!

DESERT NIGHTS

Also LAUREL-HARDY Comedy.

TO-MORROW

MADAME

The All Talking Broadway Smash Hit!

At ROYAL OPERA HOUSE From TO-MORROW.

An Excellent Programme | Purely Swadeshi | Indian Art Indian Theme | Superb and Sublime

KOHINUR SUPER PICTURE.

Gun Sundari

TIME—Five Shows on Saturday at 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.

Here is a tremendous drama of absorbing interest, vitally alive with all the elements of entertainment, with unlimited power for good in helping to fight the greatest evil civilisation has ever encountered. An epic story of War on prostitution, and of woman's Wailing Soul, Featuring

Miss GAUHAR & Raja SANDOW.

PATHE CINEMA.

Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.

THE MANAGEMENT HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS THEY HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD OVER

"Fast Life"

A FIRST NATIONAL-VITAPHONE PRODUCTION UNTIL FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

Featuring
DOUGLAS-FAIRBANKS, Jr.,
and
LORETTA YOUNG.

The Two Young People who act like veterans.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The opening meet of Quorn Hunt.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Picture you have seen with the Queen of Comediennes,

FANNIE BRICE
in
BE YOURSELF

All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture, of the Night Clubs and Prize Rings.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Picture All Stock Brokers Must See.

CHARLES MURRAY
in
CLANCY IN WALL STREET

A Comedy Epic of the Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
100 P.C. SONG, MUSIC, DIALOGUES, ROMANTIC DRAMA.
BETTY COMPSON
in
"STREET GIRL"
The Story of a Broadway Cinderella.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SEASON

At

Victoria Carnival

GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.

Rs. 3,000 Rs.

will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night from 4th December till 23rd December 1930.

1ST PRIZE RS. 100.

2ND PRIZE RS. 50.

Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.

Come One! Come All!!

and swell the Charity Funds.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 only

THE CAPITOL

To-morrow
THRILLS upon THRILLS!

with
DOLORES DEL RIO
RALPH FORBES
KARL DANE

A Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7.-45 and 10-30.
BOB STEELE
in
— LAUGHING AT — DEATH

Next Saturday Double Programme:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in
HABIT OF HASTE
ALSO
CHARLIE CHASE
in
"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

General Selling On Weakness In Wall-Street

DRY GOODS MARKET QUIET

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Although there is no visible sign for any recovery in prices of American cotton, we believe it no use to ignore the fact that the recent decline is rather too rapid and to some extent has strengthened the technical situation of the market. Heavy liquidation has run its course and probably there exists some short interest near the bottom of the market. This state is likely to result in short covering on any favourable development in the market. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices and recorded a rise of 9 points. At the advance there was general selling influenced by the weakness of Wall Street market and prices touched new low level. Towards the close there was some recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points to 9.78c.

Being influenced by favourable reports from Alexandria, the Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at uchanged prices. The market remained steady throughout the day and closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.63d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled very steady and established a rise of 19 points Empire cotton futures closed at a loss of one point to a rise of 1 point.

The usual monthly report of the Textile Merchants' Association of New York reports quieter conditions in the dry goods market. Sales have fallen below the present rate of production and unfilled orders are also decreasing compared with the previous month. As a result of this state stocks of cloth show a small increase.

WHY WALL STREET IS WEAK?

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market lacks trade support. Prospects of year-end poor dividends in all the major industries in America is causing apprehension in Wall Street. The confirmed pessimists look for a price around 9 cents for cotton but taking the recent instances of rubber and sugar, whose surplus of supply is larger than cotton, the trade is bewildered. Lately when rubber touched 3-1|2d. in London and sugar a dollar in New York, the pessimists believed prices would still go lower in consequence of enormous supply, but since then rubber has improved by over a pence per lb., and sugar 1|2 dollar.

We consider the present difference between July and October New York is very attractive in view of the anticipated American carry-over of more than 7 million bales at the end of this season and the possibility of a minimum reduction acreage of about 10 per cent. We recommend selling July and buying October New York at around present difference.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.33 (Opening); Lowest 10.05 (2-01 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool:—There is a better feeling in the market Liquidaion apparently over. Our opinion is that a reaction is due.

Liverpool:—New York cables, cotton further weakness. Stock exchange, goods dull.

New York: — Demoralization Egyptian continued Trade slow. Weakness in stocks has caused liquidation. Fresh selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 10th instant as under:—

11-10 a.m.—Somewhat better tone in the Liverpool market on better advices from Egypt.

3-55 p.m.:—November Textile Figures: Sales 86.6 per cent., Shipment 97.1 per cent. of production, stocks 1.7 per cent. increase. Unfilled orders 5 per cent. decrease.

9 p.m.:—New York:—Long liquidation, speculative selling, hedge selling, indifferent demand.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and general selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.58; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 177 equal to 4.01. Difference 157 points equal to Rs. 69.

New York May (Close) 10.59 equal to 5.30; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 177 equal to 4.01. Difference 129 points equal to Rs. 57.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): January 63, May 57 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 10.

January	10.09 —.14
Jan (New Contract)	10.07 —.17
Mar (New Contract)	10.35 —.13
May (New Contract)	10.50 —.16
July (New Contract)	10.79 —.16
Oct (New Contract)	10.98 —.13
*Mar Closing Range	10 34 10.35
Middling Spot	10 15 —.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 10.

December	10.03 —.14
January	10.08 —.14
Middling Spot	9.78 —.14

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 10

New York 11-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan (New Contract)	10.19
Mar (New Contract)	Unquoted
May (New Contract)	10.73

New York Noon Call.

January (New Contract)	10.13
Mar (New Contract)	10.45
May (New Contract)	10.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 10.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 10.

	Opening	Closing
December	5.38	plus .03
January	5.44	5.41 plus .03
February		5.46 plus .02
March	5.54	5.53 plus .03
April		5.59 plus .04
May	5.68	5.65 plus .03
June		5.69 plus .03
July	5.78	5.75 plus .02
August		5.78 plus .02
September		5.82 plus .02
October	5.88	5.87 plus .02
November		5.90 plus .02
December		5.94 plus .02
Middling Spot		5.63 plus .04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 10.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	4.16
Broach Fine	4.35
Oomra Good	3.55
Oomra Fully Good	3.75
Oomra Fine	3.95
Bengal Good	3.35
Bengal Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.65
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.50
Scinde Fine	3.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 10.

December	7.44 plus .19
January	7.44 plus .19
March	7.60 plus .19
May	7.73 plus .19
July	7.96 plus .19
September	8.11 plus .19
November	8.33 plus .19
Sakellaridis F G F	
Spot	8.00 plus .05

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Dec. 10.

Demand Bills	435.59

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 10.

Copper Brazlers £63 1|2.
Yellow Metal £49 3|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12 1|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £15 5|8.
Tin English Ingots £113 1|2.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 10.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £ 18 3|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £112.
National Bank £42 3|4.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £94 7|8.
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £81 1|2.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £103.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £46.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £54 1|2.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £63 1|2.
Indian Stock 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £86 1|2.
Consols 2 1|2 p.c. £57 7|8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £103.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £96 5|8.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-6-6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-5-9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-6-0
Silver Ready	45-8-0
Silver 1st Settlement	45-8-0
Silver 2nd "	45-8-0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Dec. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/ Highest Rs. 28/1 Lowest Rs. 27/10 Closing Rs. 27/15/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening [illegible] Lowest Rs. 25/13 Clos[illegible]

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J6

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

SARDAR'S MESSENGERS READ HIS MESSAGE TO PEASANTS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 9.

On the occasion of presenting an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of the Patidars of the Surat District thousands of people had assembled at Gangapore, near Gangadhara Station on the Tapti Valley Railway, and a village in the Palsana Taluka of the Baroda territory on the 7th instant. Before they started early in the morning for Gangapore they had no idea that their Sardar and saviour of the peasants would be removed the previous night from Ahmedabad and taken to Bombay as an under-trial prisoner and thus prevent him from attending the address.

SARDAR'S MESSENGERS.

The Sardar could not come, but Sjts. Amritlal Thakkar and Imamsaheb Abdul Kadar Bavazir, who brought Sardar's message, declared on alighting from the train at Navsari, that they had been ordered to carry out the whole programme in his absence.

The volunteers of the Prabhat Feri at Navsari gave a cordial reception to the two messengers in the absence of Sardar by singing national songs.

These two messengers started at 8-30 a.m. to carry out the programme. They first met the people of Palsana, which was the first village on their march to Gangpore, and gave them the sad news of the arrest of their beloved Sardar, and then they delivered his message to the peasants.

[illegible] two messengers reached the [illegible]-place at Gangpore, [illegible] at 2 p.m. the proceedings [illegible] meeting commenced after [illegible]al of national songs.

[illegible]ssage given by Sjt. Ma[illegible]al on the eve of his ar[illegible]asants of Bardoli, was [illegible] the audience.

[illegible]jt. Thakkar after narrat[illegible]e incidents at the time of Se[illegible]r Vallabhbhai's arrest, delivered the oral message that he was asked to convey to the Patidars, who had arranged for the address.

Sjt. Imamsaheb also spoke.

Then Sjt. Bhikabhai Kasanji read out the whole address, which was meant to be presented to the Sardar, but which was handed over to the two messengers along with the purse in the absence of the "addressee".

After short speeches were made by Sjts. Ramdas Gandhi, Gijubhai Badheka and Shrimati Taraben Modak, the function came to a close.

Yeotmal Honours Convicted Leaders.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL Dec. 11.

The Yeotmal District War Council in a mass meeting congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai and Shrijut Gangadharrao Deshpande for their arrest. The "War Council" also celebrated Lok. Aney day on 10th December and has organised a national week in honour of the same. The week commenced by a mass "Zenda Wandan" and an inaugural speech by the "Dictator" Mr. Jatkar in the morning. In the evening a huge procession consisting of males, females and Wanar Sena with a large portrait of Lokanayak Aney started from the Shibir and passed through the main streets of the town. The "War Council" has arranged a vigorous picketing by volunteers and Deshsevikas on foreign cloth during the week. The "War Council had sent a batch of volunteers and Deshsevikas to picket foreign goods at a fair held at Mahur, 18 miles from Yeotmal. The picketers succeeded in their undertaking by persuading the purchasers from not buying foreign goods. This created a great effect on the masses about the foreign boycott propaganda.

YOUNG PICKETERS WHIPPED.

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(From A Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL, Dec. 9.

To-day, Mr. [illegible] Class Magistrate [illegible] two boys (aged 14 years) for picketing foreign cloth shops and sentenced them to 10 stripes each. This whipping was executed in the Magistrate's Court by the police. The names of these pickets are Avasoo Soma and Sadashiv Lotu.

Mr. Radha Vallabha, their captain, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and the fourth boy Sadashiv Balirani of nine years in age was given three weeks' simple imprisonment instead of whipping, as the Government doctor certified him unfit to bear the whips.

The District Magistrate has prohibited picketing in the Bazaar, by issuing order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The pickets mentioned above defied this order and went on with the usual peaceful picketing, and took no part in the Court proceedings.

Large crowds welcomed these two boys after the whipping, and carried them in procession through the whole town. The public meeting also honoured them and condemned the savage whipping.

CALICUT PICKETERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Dec. 5.

The trial of four Satyagraha volunteers who were arrested by the police on the 24th ultimo for picketing the local foreign cloth shops, was taken up by the local Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty under Section 188, I. P. C., and sentenced three of them to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each and the other, being an old political offender, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

—:o:—

BANKURA, Dec. 9.
By Mail.

The police raided the local Congress office and arrested Shishuram Mandal, the Secretary, who was released recently on the expiry of the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, and Sanat Kumar Bahttacharyya, who were sleeping there.

The office was searched and copies of certain bulletins were taken away. Mohanlal Gupta, a Marwari, was subsequently taken into custody. The arrests were made under Section 151 Indian Penal Code. The last named has since been released on bail.—A. P.

WOMAN JAILED UNDER SECTION 144.

—:o:—

The Fine That Was Not Recovered.

(From Our Correspondent.)
TIRUPUR, Dec. 11.

Mrs. Padmavati Asher, wife of Sjt. P. D. Asher Sait who was fined Rs. 100 by the Joint Magistrate and let free even when refused to pay for disobeying Section 144 on National Flag Salutation Day at Tirupur was again arrested yesterday as the Government could not realise the fine amount and was taken to Pollachi. The Joint Magistrate sentenced her to six weeks' simple imprisonment and recommended "A" class treatment. Mrs. Padmavati was most cheerful and the European Magistrate was thanked by her. She was taken to Coimbatore Central Jail and from there she was taken to Vellore Jail, Female Ward.

ARREST OF MR. C. T. VALECHA.

—:—

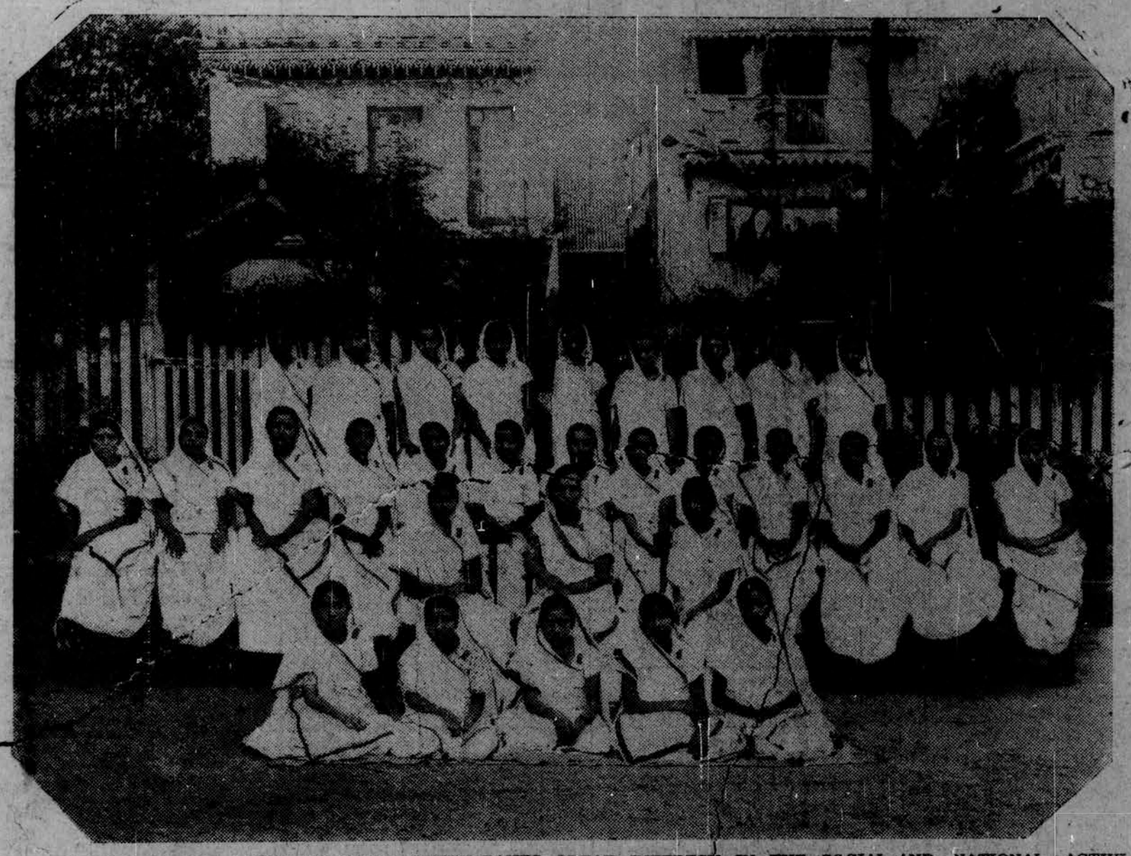
Hartal In Nagarparkar.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGARPARKAR, Dec. 5.

Complete hartal was observed at Viravah on the 4th instant as a mark of respect shown to Mr. C. T. Valecha, the President, Sind Satyagraha Committee, on his recent arrest.

Cloth merihants at Viravah have undertaken to boycott foreign cloth entirely. According to the pledge they have signed, they will never import it unless the Congress permits them to do so.

SEVA SANGH OF SURAT.



AN ORGANISATION OF THE LADIES OF SURAT WHICH TAKES GREAT INTEREST IN THE SOCIAL AND NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE TOWN.

STOCK EXCHANGE DIRECTORATE

—:o:—

To-day's Election : 21 Candidates For 16 Seats

A MOVE TO INTRODUCE "FRESH BLOOD" IN BOARD

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Although the Bombay Stock Exchange will be closed for business to-day (Friday) it seems this day will be full of activity and bustle for the brokers, as the election of 16 Directors for the Stock Exchange is to be held to-day from 12 to 4 p.m. by ballot.

There are 21 candidates for the 16 seats, all the old Directors (16) having offered themselves for re-election, and 5 other members, have also, put in their candidature. It is understood, a majority of the members wish to see fresh blood in the Board. Therefore, it appears that this time the election will be on the merits of the candidates and not on their seniority or on the old principle of "Old is Gold".

Under the circumstances s seems that the number of the members using their franchise this time will be far bigger in comparison with those of the past.

ENLISTMENT OF AFGHAN SHINWARIS

—:o:—

Mullah And His Son Asked To Furnish Heavy Security.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 10.

Latest information from Afghanistan shows that orders have been received at Nizrahel to enlist 2,000 Afghan Shinwaris to be despatched to Ghorian, in Afghan Turkistan, in connection with the present trouble, and that under orders from Kabul the Mullah of Chaknowal and his son Sooji Sahib and Ustadsahib of Hadda have been asked to furnish the security of one lakh Kabuli rupees each to refrain from preaching a holy war or indulging in any way in agitation against the British and that 100 families of Gambarkhel and Malikdinkel Afridis who recently crossed into Afghan territory via the Tabasi Pass and reached Darbada have been turned back by the Afghan authorities. More trouble in Mazaresharif is reported and 500 Zrodran tribesmen volunteered their services, but only 300 were accepted by Government, because Nadir Khan has not got full con[illegible] in these tribes.—A. P.

NOBEL PRIZE PRESENTED TO SIR C. V. RAMAN.

—:o:—

Stockholm, Dec. 10.

King Gustav and other members of the Royal family were in the distinguished gathering at the Concert House on occasion of the presentation of Nobel Prizes.

After the address by the President of the Nobel Foundation and musical intermezzo by the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra the President of Committee for Physics delivered a short lecture on the importance of Sir C. V. Raman's scientific work and the King presented him with the prize amidst great applause.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

Fabricius Fined

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Berlin.—Fabricius has been fined 180 marks with the alternative of thirteen days imprisonment.—Reuter.

Hamburg.—Police fired on demonstrations by unemployed killing one person and wounding another.—Reuter.

Falling British Trade.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Dec. 10.

Board of Trade Journal publishes preliminary figures of last months trade which show that import into United Kingdom for November totalled 79,400,000 pounds as against 90,900,000 pounds in October. Exports for November totalled 4[illegible]100,000 compared with 46,900,00[illegible] in October. —B. O. W.

HOCKEY IN C[illegible]. & BERAR.

—:o:—

Neharu Shield Tournament.

The second C[illegible]P. and Berar Nehru Shield H[illegible]ckey Tournament started in the [illegible]ar 1929 under the auspices of th[illegible] Sports Club, Betul, will comm[illegible]nce at Betul from 12th January.

All the team[illegible]s of C. P. and Berar can join the Tournament by paying Rs. [illegible]on or before 25th December. [illegible]he contesting teams are request[illegible] to give information to the Sec[illegible]ary so as to facilitate his t[illegible] in making further arrangeme[illegible]s in connection with the Tour[illegible]ment. A copy of the Rules sh[illegible] be supplied on demand.

RECONSIDERING CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Malan On His New Policy.

Encouraging Assisted Immigration.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.

Mr. Malan in interview with Reuter repudiated the interpretation attached by the Indian Press to references to Indians in the Union in his speech at Vryheid on October 16.

He had only referred to the policy followed since 1921 with the approval of the Indian Government and embodied in the Cape Town agreement for the encouragement of assisted immigration.

The reference to revision of agreement was nothing new. It was mutually understood that five years would be a fair trial, after which the agreement was to be reconsidered. The period had nearly expired and reconsideration was about due.—Reuter.

Laval Gives Up Hope Of Forming Cabinet.

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LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—Laval, ex-Minister of Labour, has abandoned task of forming Government.—Reuter.

MADAME ZAGHLUL'S HOME-COMING

—:o:—

Scenes Of Enthusiasm.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Wild scenes of enthusiasm marked the return of Mme. Zaghlul, widow of the famous Wafd leader, to Alexandria and her subsequent journey to Cairo.

She was met by Nahas Pasha and other Wafd leaders.

Hundreds of troops, with fixed bayonets, and armed police patrolled the streets, and encircled the docks, the station and the Majestic Hotel, where a reception was held.

Along the route to the hotel shopkeepers rushed into the street and joined with tram passengers in cheering.

Peasants left their primitive wooden ploughs or bullock-turned water-wheels, and women and children ran from mud-hut villages to scream a welcome.

Local sheiks in full Arab dress galloped alongside the train and fired their rifles into the air.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Attempt To Wreck Prime Minister's Train.

—:o:—

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Amazing precautions were taken by the Army and the police for the safety of King Fuad when he returned to Cairo.

Almost all the Army, it is reported, were guarding the railway.

It is reliably stated that 16 people were killed in disturbances last week, but the police, hospitals, and press are effectively muzzled against attempts to discover the facts.

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Culprits Not Traced.

—:o:—

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

The Department of Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior after investigation, announces that there was a definite attempt to derail the train in which the Prime Minister was travelling yesterday. It was found that 36 bolts fastening the rails to the sleepers had been loosened over a distance of 12 yards just before the arrival of the Prime Minister's train.

The authorities have found the blacksmith who made the spanner to fit the bolts. He says that he sold it to two effendis in the presence of his wife and daughter; but although several effendis have been detained, the blacksmith and his family have so far been unable to identify the purchasers. The Government has offered a reward of £500 for anyone giving information leading to the arrest of those responsible.

There have been one or two cases of telephone wires being cut.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

"Al Misr", a Wafdist newspaper is to be suppressed because it announced that there had been serious troubles at Damanbour, which the King is to visit on Saturday, whereas the authorities maintain that the town has been quiet.

Rugby.—Flight-Lieut. Hill completed on Wednesday morning the England-Australia solo flight landing at Port Darwin after flight over sea from Timor Island. Hill was participant in an exciting race with Kingsford-Smith when the latter established a new record. His chances were spoilt when the machine was disabled at Atamboa (Timor Island).—B. O. W.

CUTTACK OUTRAGE ON CIVIC RIGHTS

—:o:—

What Happened On Jawahar Day.

CITIZENS ASSAULTED INDISCRIMINATELY

CUTTACK, Dec. 7.

A public meeting of Congress workers of Cuttack was held on Katjuri River Bed, outside Municipal limits to celebrate "Jawahar Day." While the President commenced reading extracts of Mr. Jawaharlal's speech, a Deputy Magistrate declared the meeting as an unlawful Assembly.

Police arrested batches of satyagrahis and made a lathi arge on the crowd. Some persons were also assaulted while a few bled from lathi wounds.

The citizens of Cuttack arranged to hold a public meeting of protest in the Townhall but the Municipal Chairman refused permission on political grounds. Thereafter a public meeting was held on 29th November in Temple Compound which was presided by B. Das, M. L. A., Resolutions (1) expressing strong indignation at the highhanded outrage on their civic rights and liberties by the irresponsible assaults on public thoroughfare.

ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

(2) Urging on Local Government to make their own enquiry into the matter and asking for surance for future non-encroachment of their civic rights (3) Appointing a non-official enquiry Committee of their own with Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., as Chairman, Mr. L. N. Sahoo Member Servant of India, Pt. N. K. Das, M. L. C. and Messrs. S. N. Sengupta and Subbarao Advocates to hold enquiry and report to Government and press on the incidents of the 16th November, and

VIGILENCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

(4) Forming a strong town vigilance committee with Mr. B. N. Das as secretary to keep in touch with people and Government so that no future encroachment of civic rights from police excesses reoccur. This Committee has commenced its work and is expected to issue its report before the X'mas holidays.—A. P.

CENSUS RETURNS AND CASTE.

—:o:—

Government's Reply.

The following is the copy of the Government of India's reply to the memorial submitted by the Jat Pat Torak Mandal, on the 18th August:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, dated the 18th August 1930, which has received the careful consideration of the Government of India. A record of caste to which the Mandal objects is necessary to obtain demographic data of the community and provision has therefore been made in the Census Act requiring persons to answer the questions prescribed by Government, including a question as to caste.

Though Government have every sympathy with the desire of the Mandal to abolish any anti-social features that may appear to the Mandal to be involved in the caste system, they do not consider that the mere fact of not stating caste in the Census Return will have any effect in that direction.

In the case of all persons who have actively ceased to conform to the caste system and who have accordingly broken it in their marital or commensal (inter-dining) relations, but who do not belong to reforming or schismatic communities such as the Arya Samaj or the Sikhs or Jains, a return of "nil" will be both accurate and adequate and will be accepted by enumerators, particularly where they have personal knowledge of the accuracy of the householder's reply.

It is not possible to go further than this or to make a general dispensation from the necessity of returning caste in the case of people who observe it in practice, whatever their theoretic or sympathetic inclinations, or to take any steps which will make it difficult for the Census Department to get from the general public information desired for the general good and for the obtaining of accurate measurements of social progress."

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